The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
128	70	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	128	70
220	120		220	120
250	138	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	250	138
280	150		280	150
310	180		310	180
380	200	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	380	200

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

...PPING.

...H INDIA STEAM ... COMPANY (LIMITED).

...tch Steamers as follows :—

...RACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

... KARAGOLA," 872 tons, on THURS-...AY, 17th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, ...role, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, ...her permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. " PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 20th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. " MADURA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. " BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. " KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. " BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th January, 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
LOCKSLEY HALL	T. Collin	4,000	500	5th Feb. 89.
WERNETH HALL	T. H. S. Millard	4,100	500	15th Feb. ,,

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	16th March.
WERNETH HALL	T.H.S. Millard	4,100	500	8th May.
MERTON HALL	T. Hughes	4,100	500	11th June.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess.

KIRBY HALL		2,700	300	15th Jan. 1889.
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th Jan. ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	9th Mar. ,,
KIRBY HALL	Phillips	2,700	300	6th April ,,
ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	20th ,, ,,
EDEN HALL	S. Hughes	3,600	400	1st June ,,

For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th December, 1888.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
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LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

Best Waterproof Seamless, " Perfect." The best yet introduced. Regulation Size, per doz	Rs.	12 8
Treacher's MATCH " Balls, best flannel covered undersewn. Regulation Size ..... per doz.		8 8
Treacher's " CHAMPION" Balls, best flannel covered undersewn ..... per doz.		9 0

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTS.

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Per Box, Rs. 2-12.

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RODS AND REELS.

TREACHER & Co. only stock the best quality.

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	Rs.	a.
General, 14 feet, 5 joints, 2 spare tops	18	8
Do. as above of superior quality, 3 spare tops	24	0
Trolling, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top	16	8
Do. as above, of superior quality	20	0
Fly, 12 feet, Best Hickory, 4 joints, spare top, solid butt landing net handle	17	8
Do. Very Superior, Greenheart, 12 feet, 4 joints, spare top in hollow butt, and no landing net handle	24	8
Salmon or Mahseer, 18 feet, 4 joints, spare top	33	0
Do. do 15 feet, 4 jo nts, with extra strong top for trolling	22	0

REELS.

REELS, Bronzed, with secret checks, revolving				2½ inch each	8 0
Do.	do.	do.	do.	3 inch ,,	10 8
Do.	do.	do.	do.	3½ inch ,,	11 8
Do.	do.	do.	do.	4 inch ,,	14 0
Do. Brass, with secret checks, 2½ inch					5 8
Do.	do.	do.		3 do.	6 8
Do.	do.	do.		3½ do.	8 8
Do.	do.	do.		4 do.	10 8
Do.	do.	do.		4½ do.	10 0

DETAILED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOREIGN LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

THESE Liqueurs, etc., are imported from the countries where they are produced in the greatest perfection. The difference in quality of these is immense, but owing to the high price of the genuine, great frauds are practised on the public. We guarantee all our Liqueurs to be of the best brands, and obtained from the source direct.

	Per Bottle Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Benedictine	6	4	3	10
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	8	0	4	8
Do. do. Yellow	6	12	3	12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	3	2	1	14
Creme de Cacao	4	0		
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	4	0	2	4
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	5	8	2	12
Kummel	3	10		
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	4	0	2	4

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	a.	Cash. Pts. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	½ bottles 24	0	13	8
Orange Bitters	24	0	13	8
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Co.'s	½ pints 12	0		
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s				
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	25	0	...	...
Ginger Brandy	30	0	...	...
Orange Brandy	16	0	...	...
Orange Wine	16	0	...	...
Ginger Wine	25	0	...	...
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	17	0	...	...
Vermouth, French	18	0	...	...
Vermouth, Italian				

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THE Greatest Care is exercised in selecting Articles suitable to this climate. The Management can with confidence state that their Stock is the largest and best in India.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
Do. Single Cane ..... each	7	0
Do. Double Cane ..... ,,	8	8
Do. Treble Cane ..... ,,	10	8
Cobbett's All Cane ..... ,,	13	0
Frowd's Driver ..... ,,	15	8
Patent Exceller ..... ,,	14	8
STUMPS for Boys' use ..... Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails ... ,,	3	12
Do. With Brass Ferrules' ... ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ... ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c. ..... each	13	8
Boy's Set, complete in box	10	8

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Boys' ..... each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
Do. Duke's Double Seam ..... each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ..... ,,	5	8
Do. Treacher & Co.'s Double Seam ... ,,	3	8
Do. do. Treble Seam ... ,,	4	8
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5	4
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated.. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best Improved Vulcanised Tubular India Rubber ... ,,	7	4
BAGS for Carrying Cricket Kit, strong green cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ..... ,,	16	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ..... ,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ..... ,,	12	8

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IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUISITES.
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MOORE'S FAMILY MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

NEW EDITION EXPECTED NEXT-MAIL,

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GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. " MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra ;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to

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WARM CLOTHING FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

BEST MERINO Undervests and Drawers.
BEST LAMB'S WOOL Ditto. Ditto.
ALL WOOL MERINO half-Hose in Plain and Stripe.
LAMB'S WOOL HALF HOSE.
BROWN, GREY AND BLUE WHITNEY for Ladies and Gentlemen's ULSTERS made to Order.

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For the Season is our Elegant Fitting Dress Suit made of a new Material, very light, called Clothiratta.

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We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

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Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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" We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

" The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, " I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

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CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following :—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring :—

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The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
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The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
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A LARGE SHIPMENT of the above useful SOCKS now received for the hot weather, personally selected in the most favourable markets, WEST END Novelties at Moderate Rates and Specially Manufactured Double Toes and Heels, and all Fast Colours.

From Rs. 20 a dozen.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR IMMEDIATE CASH OR V. P. POST.

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BAEL FRUIT.

A most palatable remedy, and the best preparation of Bael for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.
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SUITABLE AS PRESENTS.

	Rs.	a.
FULL note-size, Persian leather, chequered lined watered silk, with expanding pockets and fitted with scissors, button hook, &c., on one side and with blotter, &c., on the other	16	0
Do. do. similar	11	0

Very convenient portable cases in French morocco, &c., fitted complete ..... from 6 0

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WRIST STRAP WATCHES.

INVALUABLE to CAVALRY, OFFICERS HORSEMEN, and those whose exercises are of an outdoor nature.

Solid Silver Keyless Watch in Yellow Leather Wrist Strap, Strong and Neat.
Rs. 32-8 Nett.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs

PRICES MODERATE.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT with the Little Folks.

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NUTS to CRACK, Sweet and Fresh.

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ELECTROPLATED WARE, Choice Presents.

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CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Limited,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

HIGH CLASS.
COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	48	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	38	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	34	0
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ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND		21
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The above Prices are subject to 5 per cent discount for Cash.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts,	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0

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From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, Mayence, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 ...	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ...
Liebfrauenmilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

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From Messrs. H. & C. BALABERDIE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Medoc	,, ...	...
Les Canons	,, 10 8	,, 12 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 8	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	...
From MUNIER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
From A. DUPUILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARTAVY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 ...	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 ...	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Desandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	...
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Cognac Gold label, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	...

BURGUNDY.
FROM FORTIN PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	,, 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	...
Braune	,, 27 8	...
Pommard	,, 27 8	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
,, ,,	,, 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended	,, ...	...
Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	,, ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 ...	,, 6 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 5 12
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FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	,, 4 0	,, 4 0

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4

From BUSH, BASSWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, ...
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 12
Mushrooms	,, ...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4

AND FROM LUBECK.

Liver Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4
Roquellon Liberwurst	,, ...	,, 1 6
Mettwurst	,, ...	,, 1 6
Turnips	,, ...	,, 0 12

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotations orders should be accompanied by a per fittance, or reference for payment in country.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

HUNGARIAN

S. N. Co.

...D BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

...	...	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
...	...	4,600	650	5th Feb.
...	...	4,200	600	5th Mar.
...	...beich	4,600	650	5th April.
...	...atinger	4,600	650	5th May.

...ss on board of every Steamer.

...PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
...	...Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

...s available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...RINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

...*e Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

...TICKETS TO LONDON.

...s Single and Return Tickets are issued ...iced Rates, including the railway journey ...este.

... BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd ... on the 24th, of each month.

... and their luggage are conveyed free on ...s Company's steam launch on the day of

...A STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

...ner.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
...RATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	25th Jan.
...ENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hod-idah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	16th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For farther particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
1889.

SELECTED STEAMERS with and without Doctor and Stewardess.
FARES to Continent from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
FARES to English Port from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.
BAGGAGE space Liberal.
Handbills and Circulars giving full details on application.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Bankers and Passenger Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	26th Feb. 1889.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	20th Mar.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

ASIA	Wm. Russell	3550	480	24th Jan. 1889.
HISPANIA	G. C. Boothby	3380	480	3rd April.
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	17th ,,
BRITANNIA	F. Blight	3069	480	1st May.
ROUMANIA	C. Hillcoat	3397	480	20th ,,
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3395	480	29th ,,
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,317	480	20th June.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,009 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking rooms.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 4 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL,

By kind permission of

H. E. LORD REAY, THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, 26TH JANUARY, 1889, at 4-30 p.m.,

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER, AERONAUT of London, will make one of his graceful Balloon Ascents in his splendid new Balloon "THE EMPRESS OF INDIA," and after attaining an altitude of 2,000 feet, he will leap from the Balloon and DROP FROM THE CLOUDS 100 feet, at the speed of a thunderbolt; after which he will open his Parachute or Umbrella, and land on the earth safely in sight of the spectators

This is acknowledged to be the most Thrilling and Marvellous Scientific Exhibition of the present age.

For further particulars see next week's papers.

All letters to be addressed to

SPENCER'S BALLOON & PARACHUTE COMPANY.
Great Western Hotel, Fort, Bombay.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE!

A GRAND BAZAAR

AND

SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY GOODS,

In aid of the Wesleyan Methodist Military and Naval Church, and Soldiers' Home, Bombay,

Will be held in

THE TOWN HALL,

FROM 14TH TO 16TH FEBRUARY, 1889.

UNDER VERY DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Her Excellency Lady Reay will open the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, February 14, at 3 p.m. T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have expressed their gracious purpose of attending the sale, if in Bombay.

The Bands of the 2nd Gloster Regiment and the Marine Battalion will perform selections of Music at intervals. A number of Ladies and Gentlemen have promised to assist with Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Fishing Pond, Art Exhibition, Magic Lantern, and numerous other attractions.

Further particulars later on.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ASIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "EUROPA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January, 1889.

DURING my TEMPORARY ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. BHAWOO HURRYCHUND, No. 1, Ash Lane, will act for me as AGENT to Cory Brothers and Co., Ld., London.

WM. CROWDER, Agent to Cory Brothers and Co., Ld., London.

1, Ash Lane, Bombay, 14th January, 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, including the Dividend out of Surplus Profit for Half-year ended 30th June, 1888, have THIS DAY been posted.

HENRY CONDER, Acting Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1889.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

COMING BY IN-COMING MAIL,

DR. MOORE'S FAMILY MEDICINE,

Price Rs. 8; Post free, Rs. 8-8.

ONLY A FEW COPIES WILL BE AVAILABLE.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS for the following will be received by the Bandora Municipality, on MONDAY, the 21st January, 1889, at 6-15 p.m.

(1). The Right of Collecting Toll-fees within the Municipal District.

(2). The Right of Collecting Fees at the Municipal Markets.

(3). Supply of Metal.

(4). Lighting Street-lamps.

Condition of Contracts, and any other information required by the Tenderer can be had from the Municipal Office.

D. J. DEMONTE, Chairman, Finance Committee.

Municipal Office, Bandora, Jan. 1889.

WITH SILVER MASTER-KEY.

SUITS of 12 2 inches PAD-LOCKS, each Pad-lock having its distinct "SUIT" key opening the ONE only, with a Master-Key opening the WHOLE number.

WITH SILVER MASTER-KEY.

SUITS of 12 3½ inches CUPBOARD-LOCKS, each Lock having its distinct "SUIT" key opening the ONE only, with a Master-Key opening the WHOLE number.

WITH SILVER MASTER-KEY.

SUITS of 21 2½ inches TILL-LOCKS, each Lock having its distinct "SUIT" key opening the ONE only, with a Master-key opening the WHOLE number.

WITH SILVER MASTER KEY.

SUITS of 12 4 inches TWO BOLT MORTISE-LOCKS, with Silver Electro-plated furniture, each Lock having its distinct "SUIT" key opening the ONE only, with a Master key opening the WHOLE number.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,

37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.

BOMBAY BRANCH,

33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE CATHOLIC'S LIBRARY OF POEMS.

ONE ANNA EACH NUMBER.

No. 1 CONTAINING:—
The Leak in the Dike.
The Supper of St. Gregory.
The Angel of the Annunciation.
A Legend.
The Legend Beautiful.
St. Herbert and St. Cuthbert.
Abou Ben Adhem and the Angel.
Angels Everywhere.
The Legend of the Crossbill.
The Tailor of Brabant.
To-day.
Dorothy's Roses.
Letter of Sir Thomas More to his children.
A Canticle of Divine Love by St. Francis of Assisi.
Our Pattern.
Robin Redbreast.
The Boy and the Child Jesus.
The Woodcutter.

No 2 CONTAINING:—
The Builders.
The Child's Question.
Inasmuch.
The Little Scholar.
Work and Worship.
The Fire by the Sea.
A Legend.
The Cry of the Animals.
A Tired Heart.
The Story of St. Phocas.
The Story of Dona Inez.
The Sister of Charity.
The Legend of the Monk Felix.
Which love I best?
The Wreck of the Hesperus.
The Two Church-Builders.
A Christ-Cross Rhyme.
The Three Woes of Ireland.
A Fact.

No. 3 CONTAINING:—
The Son of a King for me.
Bishop Hubert.
The Story of Christ and the Sultan's Daughter.
A Child's Wonderful Answer.
The Kaiser's Question.
Francis Coster's Story.
The First Hymn to Christ.
The Enchanted Shirt.
A Legend of the Pyrenees.
The Song of the School.
Contentment.
The Sailor Boy's Dream.
The Two Kings.
The Bell of Atri.
Sister Clare.
St. Elizabeth's Rose.
The School.
The Wail of the Cornish Mother.
Legend of the Infant Jesus serving at Mass.

THE CYCLOSTYLE (GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 31 inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REAY,

AND OF T. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,

TOWN HALL,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1889.

COMMENCING AT 9-15 p.m.

Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, now available at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1, to be had at the door.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Municipal Secretary reporting the Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 9th January 1889.

2. Letter from the Municipal Secretary forwarding copy of synopsis of the Municipal Act prepared by him for the use of members.

3. Letter from Major Martin stating he has resigned his membership of the Corporation as he is proceeding on furlough and suggesting that a successor be appointed by the Corporation on the Fire Brigade and Street Improvement Committees.

4. Letter from Government No. 78, dated 8th inst., forwarding copy of a letter No. 6675, dated 15th ultimo, received from the Government of India, on the subject of the period for the re-payment of the Tansa Water Works Loan.

5. Memorandum No. 17721 dated 9th instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding copy of a letter No. 21119, dated 8th idem, from the Health Officer reporting the outbreak of cholera in Ghorupdeo and in Borbhat.

6. Sanction to be asked to the writing off of Rs. 1,362-2-5, being the book value of 20 bullocks that died and 3 were destroyed during the quarter ending 30th Nov. 1888.

7. Sanction to be asked to the payment of advances to the amount of Rs. 20,000 to provide for the cost of constructing additional catch water channels at Tulsi, as already sanctioned by the Corporation.

8. Sanction to be asked, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to the additional outlay of Rs. 11,410, to provide for cost of Vaccination Dept. and Stables.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, Jan. 14, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

The Sale of the Mills of the Nawab of Balla Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, advertised to be sold on the 14th instant, has been adjourned, by order of the Official Liquidators, till the 21st instant.

SALE OF TENTS, IRON SAFE, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., at the store yard of the Executive Engineer Presidency, on the Esplanade, the undermentioned articles, *viz*:—

10 rowtees, 12 by 12 and 12 by 1::1 tent with 2 carpets, sets of camp tables, chairs, surveying umbrellas, ranging rods, drawing tables, mechanic chests, iron safe, Chubb's despatch box, writing materials, papers, brass pots, tools iron pulleys, nails, boxes, stools, punkah with rope, &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHOWPATTY, GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Cursondas Vulubhdas, executor, and Bai Devkavahoo, executrix of the late Mr Dwarkadas Vrijsonjee, by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated 11th December, 1884, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Vinayek Pandoorang, the following valuable immoveable properties in one lot:—viz:—Firstly, all that piece of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate on the western side of the Chowpatty, Girgaum or Breach Candy road, in the sub-Registration District of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay and called or known by the name of Pipulwadi, and containing by admeasurement about (1,185 6-9) square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 489, new No. 2,475, old survey No. 123, new survey No. 8,072, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 191, but now under ward Nos 107 and 108, and street Nos. 536-538 and (1) and bounded on the north by a private passage leading from the said Chowpatty, Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, aforesaid to the Boras' Burial Ground, on the east by the said Chowpatty, Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the west by property formerly of Hurrichundra Balcrishnajee, and now of Sadanand Balcrishnajee, and on the south by the property of Pandoorang Ragoba, all which said premises have for many years past been and are now in the occupation of the said Vinayek Pandurang or of his tenant, and secondly, all that piece of land or ground with the Chawls or ranges of buildings and stables, situate on the south side of the private passage, leading from Breach Candy or Pallow Road, to Borah Burial Ground, in the sub-registration district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1,519 7-9) square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 489, new No. 2475, old survey No. 123, and the new survey No. 8 69, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment, formerly under Nos. 198, 199 and 200, but now under ward Nos. 114, 115, and 116, and street Nos. 4, 5, and 6, and bounded on the north by the said private passage aforesaid leading from Breach Candy or Pallow Road to the Borah, Burial Ground, on the east by the property of Narayan Sagoon, the west by the cart, formerly of Moolajee Abdoolkadur Nusbooddeen, more recently of Mooliajee Tyabally, and now used as the Borah Burial Ground, and on the south by the part of Nicholas de Souza, manager of the charitable property of Goa Portuguese Church, all which said premises now being described were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vinayek Pandoorang or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 15, 1889.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ASSETS £16,976,616.

TONTINE POLICIES.

5 Year Dividend Policies.

LIDBETTER AND YOUNG, AGENTS.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL, QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens. General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 40. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondent throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.

OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,

BANKERS, ARMY & CIVIL AGENTS.

BOMBAY, 28, Apollo Street. | LONDON, 27, Leadenhall Street.

REMITTANCES made by Draft or Telegram at the best rate of the day, the arrangements for TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES being very complete.

BILLS, DRAFTS, CHEQUES, BANK NOTES, &c., cashed, or sent for collection.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES collected.

CURRENT BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

INTEREST allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS at rates to ascertained on application.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on APPROVED Securities.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and Investments made on the Stock Exchange.

PASSAGES booked free of charge.

BAGGAGE shipped or stored.

ARRIVAL TELEGRAMS arranged.

GENERAL and PERSONAL AGENCY conducted.

AGENTS for the STANDARD LIFE and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the above Institute at 5-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, by the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.

SUBJECT.—"EGYPT."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK, Engineer, Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Albert Building, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m.

(1) To Receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1888.
(2) To Declare a Dividend.
(3) To Elect Director and Auditor.
(4) To Transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

Bombay, 12th January, 1889.

POSTAL NOTICE.

LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

LETTERS and OTHER POSTAL ARTICLES intended for Officers, Troops or Followers with the Lushai Expeditionary Force should be addressed as follows:—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office.
LUSHAI EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.
Without the addition of any Post Town.

P. SHERIDAN, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.

Calcutta, 9th January, 1889.

NO.

Copy forwarded to all Postal Circles with the request that instructions may be at once issued that all articles addressed to the Force or to any member of the Force without the addition of any Post Town, should be treated as if addressed to Dumagiri (Chittagong District).

P. SHERIDAN, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office.

Calcutta, 9th January, 1889.

CHIKALDA (BERAR)

3,800 ft., above sea level.

NOTICE of PROPERTY FOR SALE, known as KNOWLESWOOD and NETHERWOOD, belonging to the Rev. H. W. HADEN. The property consists of TWO SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT BUNGALOWS ROOFED WITH GALVANIZED IRON and ONE THATCHED BUNGALOW, all three FURNISHED together with appropriate, strongly-built, out-offices roofed for the most part with galvanized iron, together with lands covered by the same and adjoining, in extent about 14 acres, of which about 5 acres are planted with bearing coffee, and the whole subject only to a ground-rent of Re. 1 per acre

Offers for the above property are invited, and should be sent in before 10th February 1889 to

Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON, & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, offers for the purchase of the quantities of the following broken castings, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Delivery to be taken before the end of June next.

Tons		
viz: 600	Broken	Pot-sleepers
600	do.	P. W. Chairs.

Now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th January, 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS

WITH

NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS

OF

THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Audhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings." All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY)

THROUGH COMMUNICATION

Via

INDIAN MIDLAND AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS,

BETWEEN

CAWNPORE AND BOMBAY.

FROM the First of January, 1889, until further notice a DAILY SERVICE of TRAINS will run over the Indian Midland Railway, from Cawnpore, at 16 hours 15 minutes, arriving Itarsi at 12 noon, whence passengers can proceed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mail train, leaving Itarsi 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Bombay 9 hours 15 minutes.

Trains will also leave Itarsi for Cawnpore at 15 hours 30 minutes, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway's mail train from Bombay at 18 hours 30 minutes, which arrives Itarsi at 15 hours 12 minutes.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS THROUGH CARRIAGES will generally be provided on these trains.

For connections with other Trains and for particulars of halts at intermediate stations and for the Rates, Fares, &c., see the published Time Tables.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, Traffic Manager.

Jhansi, the 31st December, 1888.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO., Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world.

IT IS NO BLEND but a Pure Whisky, warranted 5 years in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co., Wholesale Agents.

MAUD'S

CASTOR OIL LOZENGES.

MEDICINE MADE A PLEASURE.

Children eat it with delight like a Sweetmeat.

The Safest and Best Aperient for Children and Adults.

TRY IT.

Apply to any RESPECTABLE CHEMIST

FRUIT STANDS

Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, 8 in. ... ...

A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supp... gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut ... ...

A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt ... 11 in. high ... ...

In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll h... length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in... ...

In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gil... length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape... greatest length over all is eighteen inches ... ...

A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open ... work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from ... two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.

Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ... 15...

A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles 200

A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ... 400

Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.... 500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

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Fire Premiums for 1862	£200,680
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ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives either Alexandria or Port Said.

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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£1,673,299	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 016	17	8

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

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THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

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ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of _____ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forgine under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL, of Reproductions from the BEST English, American and Indian periodicals.

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On account of increasing patronage it has been decided not to amalgamate the journal, with the Student's Magazine, as formerly advertised. The "LITERARY ALBUM," will be published as henceforth. Its policy of selections will be changed for better and the editing, will be done from the 1st of January next, by a well read gentlemen.

A well executed PORTRAIT of known celebrities will be PRESENTED, as far as possible, with every number.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Lumbago, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa, and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours

...LITANA IN ...

...is on a visit to Bom... Governor yesterday ...D.C. to His Excellency, ...om his residence in ... and his Sirdars were ...use by the Oriental ... Captain Phayre. His ... Lee-Warner, Political ..., at the door of the ... Excellency received the ...g on the carpet. The ...azar of 31 gold mohars ...returned by His Excellency ...took his seat on the right and ...ore Saheb was Captain Hamil... ...olitical Officer for the ceremony, ..., Agent to the Thakore Saheb ...n Gohel Hamirji, a Bhayad of ...nder of the Thakore Saheb's ...laji Haridas, the Thakore's Private ... a nazar of 4 gold mohars each, ...ed and returned by H s Excellency. ...l pan-goolab the Thakor and his staff ...arture. In the afternoon a deputation ... Mr. Umar Jamal Hamirji, Captain, Mr. ..., Private Secretary, &c., waited on His ...y, who, with the Political Secretary, Mr. Lee-... Captain Hamilton, A.D.C., and the Oriental ...ator, afterwards proceeded to the Thakore's ...dence. A company of native infantry with a ...ropean officer were present. During the interview ...the band played the National Anthem. After the usual pan-goolab His Excellency returned to Government house.

THE ALLEGED SWINDLE

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Oomersey Cutchra was brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan charged with cheating in respect of currency notes for Rs. 2,620, the property of Rysey Shursey. Mr. Shamrao Role, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Jamsetji B. Kanga defended. The facts of the case are as follows :—In the early part of October last Oomersey, a cart-driver, met the complainant, a carting agent, at Chinch Bunder, and informed him that he had come in contact with a Hindoo who could convert a currency note into two. On the morning of the 2nd October Oomersey again met the complainant, and they went to the house of one Girji Manchund at Coombarwarra, where they saw Girji and another strange Hindoo sitting in a room. Girji offered to convert a currency note into two, whereupon the complainant handed him a note for Rs. 10, and after performing certain operations he took out and showed him two notes and returned the complainant's note to him. After this complainant and the accused Oomersey left. Two or three days after Oomersey and the Hindoo met the complainant at Wari Bunder, and prevailed upon him to accompay them with some notes for another to a house at Girgaum to make a fortune. On the night of the 5th October Oomersey called at the complainant's house and asked him to go with him to Girgaum, when they arranged to go the next morning. On the following morning the complainant obtained a currency note for Rs.1,000 from one Laljee Thackersey, Rs. 1,120 from Ruttonsey Tejpal, and Rs. 500 from Shamji Mansey, and was going to pay some railway bills at Wari Bunder, when the accused Oomersey met him at Chinch Bunder and informed him that Girji, having made the necessary preparations, was waiting for complainant, and after a great deal of persuasion the complainant accompanied the accused and Girji to a hut belonging to a Hindoo gardener situated in the compound of a bungalow occupied by a European gentleman at Grant Road. After arrival at the hut Girji gave Rs. 2 to a Hindoo gardener for the use of his hut for a short time, and desired the gardener to wait outside the compound as they had to perform certain religious ceremonies. Girji then informed the complainant that he had brought the necessary ingredients at the expense of Rs. 135, and asked him to produce the notes, which he was going to double. Believing his statement to be true the complainant handed Rs. 2,620 in currency notes and cash, which he was going to pay to the Railway on bills, to the accused Oomersey, who passed the money on to Girji. Girji afterwards placed each note on a piece of paper and over them he put a glass and pretended to apply some drug out of a phial. He then wrapped them up in a sheet of catridge paper and put it under his dhotar. At the time a policeman came into the hut and asked what they were doing there. Girji, on seeing the policeman, came out of the hut, and having thrown something into a well close by left warning the complainant not to disclose the secret to the policeman, and that he would return some time in the evening and take an apparatus from the well. The complainant, suspecting something wrong, left and reported the circumstance to the persons who had given him Rs. 2,620, and he afterwards, in the company of one Akhaya Anandjee proceeded to Grant Road and made an enquiry about Girji and the Hindoo, but failed to find them, and after a great deal of trouble succeeded in arresting the accused Oomersey Cutchra at Wari Bunder. The accused afterwards made a statement, but had neither given the name nor pointed out the whereabouts of the Hindoo. Girji, on hearing that his companion Oomersey had been arrested by the police, locked his room at Coombarwarra and decamped, and is still at large. The complainant under these circumstances charged the accused Oomersey, Girji, and the unknown Hindoo with cheating and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. At the hearing of the case the Magistrate found some difficulty in proceeding with the trial in the absence of the two principal accused persons, Girji and the Hindoo, who had made themselves scarce from Bombay since the fraud was perpetrated, and as the police could find no trace of the two accused persons, the Magistrate discharged the accused Oomersey Cutchra with liberty to the complainant to revive the prosecution at any time after the arrest of the two absconding persons.

A CLAIM FOR ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES.

At the Small Cause Court on Friday last, before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Fourth Judge, Muncherjee Cowasjee, on behalf of the Duke of Connaught Printing Press, sought to recover from Meherjibhai Palanjee the sum of Rs. 46 for the publication of an advertisement in the *Satya Mitra*, a Gujarati weekly, in 1886, relating to a work published by the defendant. Mr. Morarjee Anandjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant. The plaintiff, who appeared in person, states that he was asked by Shapurjee Behramjee, one of the directors of the company, to publish the advertisement for four months, and to charge the defendant at full rates. In cross-examination he admitted having made a false affidavit to the effect that the defendant was hiring himself, when he knew full well that the defendant was employed in the *Bombay Samachar*. He was then shown the balance sheet of the company for the year 1886-87, filed by him in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, wherein it was expressly stated that the total outstandings of the company in that year were Rs. 25 only. With reference to this he said the balance sheet was prepared by the directors, and he did not know why the claim against the defendant was not inserted in it. He also admitted that he was on bad terms with the defendant. Shapurji Behramji was then called and examined. He denied being a director at present, but was so in 1886. He said he asked plaintiff at the request of the defendant to publish the advertisement for 3 or 4 months, and had arranged to charge defendant at half the usual rates. In cross-examination he said he could not explain why the bill was prepared at full rates. He also could not explain why the claim against the defendant was not inserted in the balance sheet as it was prepared by the plaintiff, and he had nothing to do with its preparation. Defendant was then examined, and denied having ever authorised the plaintiff or any one to publish the advertisement in plaintiff's papers. His Honour held that no authority to publish the advertisement was ever given, and accordingly dismissed the suit.

A DISPUTED AGENCY ACCOUNT.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before Mr W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mundram Jeevunram and another sought to recover from Ramsamal Hakamchund and others the sum of Rs. 582-15-6, being the balance of an agency account existing between the parties in Bombay from the 11th December 1886 to the 7th March 1887. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Rustomjee Patel for the defendant. The plaintiff, before filing the present suit, had obtained the leave of the court to institute the suit on the ground that the defendants are residing at Beawar. The defendants in their defence urged that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, and that the transaction between the parties did not take place in Bombay.

His Honour, after hearing the evidence of one of the plaintiffs, held that the court had no jurisdiction to try the suit and dismissed it with costs, Rs. 34.

...is.—Jumnabai, a Hindoo widow ...m Road, has reported to the police ...undry gold ornaments, currency notes, and money, of the collective value of Rs. 269, from a box in her premises, which was not locked.

MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the University Convocation this evening commencing at 5-15 p.m.:—

March	Bright — M. Curry.
Operatic Selection	Dorothy — A Collier.
Selection	Bonnie Scotland — Hare.
Valse	Daddy — Bucalossi.
Gavotte	D'Iphigenie en Aulidi. Gluck.
Galop	Berlin — Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

GAMBLERS.—D. Maria Dewart and five other Goanese were yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan, Dewart with keeping a common gaming house at Chinchpoogly and the rest of the accused together with Dewart with being found gaming therein on Sunday last with cards and money. On admitting the complaint, Dewart was fined Rs. 15 and the rest Rs. 10 each.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the Hindoo burning-ground, Sonapore, respecting the death of Radhee, a girl aged 8 years, the daughter of a Hindoo widow named Bhewree, living at Chundanwady. Deceased about 7 p.m. on Saturday, while playing in a room with her little brother, walked backwards and fell into a wide-mouthed chattie containing boiling milk and all her body was scalded. She died at 5 p.m. on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

A DISHONEST MILL LABOURER.—Yesterday Inspector Nolan charged Babajee Visram, a labourer employed at the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a cotton sheet, valued at 8 annas, the property of the said mill, on Friday last, the 11th instant. Babajee was arrested by a Police Ramoosee at the entrance gate of the mill with the cotton sheet concealed upon his person while leaving the mill premises after work on Friday evening. Babajee, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A BLANKET.—Mr. Hamilton yesterday convicted Doming Minguel, a servant, who was charged by Inspector Stanford with stealing a blanket, the property of Sergeant Sussex. It appeared that the man had been employed by Sergeant Sussex as a domestic servant, and about a week ago had left the house to go to the market. He did not return again to his work, but a few days subsequent to this Sergeant Sussex heard that he had come to the house and had taken away his own box and things. It was then discovered that the blanket was missing, and a report was made to Inspector Stanford, who arrested the accused. In defence the man said the blanket had been given him. He was sentenced to eight days' hard labour.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY.—The following report of the directors was to be presented to a meeting of shareholders of the company called yesterday, but the meeting adjourned until this afternoon for want of a quorum :—"The directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval their report and audited balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1888. Your company was registered on the 14th July last. The directors have purchased about 41,850 sq. yds. of ground situated at Delisle Road at an average price of Rs. 1-9 ans. per square yard. The contract for the erection of your mill buildings is given to Mr. Ellapa Balaram, and the work was commenced on the 4th November last and is proceeding satisfactorily. The directors have ordered out from Messrs. Platt Bros. the necessary preparatory machinery for about 30,000 spindles; they have also ordered out from the same makers 20,800 mule and 4,800 ring spindles at prices which they consider favourable. The directors have ordered out from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. a triple expansion engine of about 1,000 indicated H. P. This engine will be more expensive than a compound one, but they are of opinion that this extra outlay will be more than compensated for by economy in fuel. Three boilers to work at 160 lbs. pressure are being ordered out from the same makers. All the directors except the *ex-officio* retire under clause 95 of the Articles of Association, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. You are requested to appoint one or more auditors for the ensuing year and fix his or their remuneration."

CRICKET.

STAFF CORPS REGIMENTS *VS.* COLABA.

A MATCH between the 4th Rifles and Marine Battalion against Colaba was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Staff Corps by 37 runs, chiefly due to Mr. Barton, who played an excellent innings of 52, and secured 7 wickets for 25 runs. For Colaba Captain Jervois did his best to avert defeat.

STAFF CORPS.

	1st innings.		2nd innings.	
Capt W Quentin, b Hayman	25	run out		7
Lieut J C Keown, c Hunter, b Hayman	0			
Lieut A E Barton, c Phillips, b Hayman	52	run out		18
Lieut A B Sangster, b Hollister	2	b Berry		0
Lieut E L Berger, b Hollister	1	c Hollister, b Berry		5
Surg-Maj J S Wilkins, l-b-w, b Hollister	9			
Pte Sonoo, b Berry	15	b Hollister		0
Lieut E A Campbell, c Hollister, b Berry	7	c Bradshaw, b Berry		2
Pte Kanoo, not out	4	not out		1
Surg J Holt, b Berry	3	to bat		0
Lce-Naick Mahadoo, run out	0	to bat		0
Byes	4			3
Total	122	(For 6 wickets)		36

COLABA.

Corp Hollister, b Barton	0
Gunner Green, c and b Wilkins	0
Dr Hunter, b Barton	8
Capt Jervois, R A, b Songster	48
Lieut Buck, c and b Barton	15
Dr Heyman, not out	17
Lieut Phillips, R A, b Sangster	1
Corp Fergusson, b Barton	1
Capt W F Moberley, R A, b Barton	6
Pte Berry, c Campbell, b Barton	0
Pte Bradshaw, b Barton	1
Byes	3
Total	85

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If grey, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, and Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISITATION CHARGE.

THE following is the conclusion of the Visitation Charge delivered by the Bishop of Bombay in the Cathedral last week:—

THE PERPETUITY OF THE HIERARCHY.

What I have called the hierarchical principle may be briefly stated as follows :—That he who has no need of men has yet been pleased to employ men to be channels for the conveyance of his gifts; to make them his accredited representatives who actually apply to their fellow-men the benefits purchased by the Redeemer. That over and above the use which he makes of the personal gifts of Christians, of their power of spiritual sympathy, of their intellectual grasp of his truth or of their ability to apply it to practice, of the scathing of their righteous indignation or of the wininguess of their love for what is good; over and above any benefit to others which their love or their wisdom can effect, they are the very ambassadors for Christ representing Him by a delegated authority; that this authority makes them "as His mouth," gives validity to their acts and their words as the acts and words of Him who sends them. The scriptural grounds of this principle I shall go on to draw out in a minute. Let me first put before you afresh how emphatically it is the belief of our own communion. If our Church does not commit herself to this principle in the words of consecration and ordination when she sends forth her ministers to their work; if she does not put the principle in practice when her priests absolve penitents after confession, then words may be abandoned once for all as a medium for the conveyance of ideas. The Archbishop or, Bishop in consecration, every Bishop, in the act of ordination, is bidden to say over the candidate :—"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop, for the office and work of a Priest, in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands." In the ordination of the priest, the Bishop adds the words —"whose sins thou dost forgive they are forgiven, and whose sin thou dost retain they are retained." And when the priest absolves the penitent who has voluntarily "opened his grief," he is bidden to say over him categorically, "by Christ's authority committed unto me I absolve thee from all thy sins; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The words are as explicit and unequivocal as it is possible for words to be. They have all the added significance which comes when statements are not enunciated directly, but taken for granted as prior to what is done. These words mean the hierarchical principle, or else they mean nothing at all. Be that principle a part of the faith once for all delivered to the saints, then in those words the Church of England restates it. Be it a "blasphemous fable" of the middle ages or a "dangerous deceit" of the second century, then to that fable our Communion is committed, that deceit does she impose upon her ministers when they profess their adhesion to the Ordinal, and to the service for the visitation of the sick. Whence, then, did it come down to the Church of England? on what authority does she call on us to accept it? Well, we all know that in the early second century it was stated by a great Martyr-Bishop, the friend and disciple of St. John, in a form not less complete and hardly less articulated than that in which we hold it to-day. We all know how the letters of St. Ignatius lay down the hierarchical principle in a form so strong and so uncompromising that a whole school of Protestant critics found it necessary to get rid of them as spurious, or to cut them down to a minimum of genuineness as the only escape from the inference which was forced upon the Church by their existence. The controversy which raged on the point is now almost a matter of history. The honour of having finally settled it belongs to a great Bishop of our own Church. And now the real question at issue is how to account for these letters with their downright "sacerdotalism," as it is called, without believing that the doctrine there stated was that of the writer's great master, the last of the Apostolical College. But even the witness of St. Ignatius must, after all, be but a stage in the proof. "To the law and to the testimony" we must cry. We must show from Holy Scripture itself where St. Ignatius got his beliefs. Once established that the principle is scriptural, and then the application of the principle as found in a disciple of St. John becomes of capital importance as showing the absolute continuity of the Church's interpretation of the Holy Scripture. But if the principle were first found in St. Ignatius, its presence there would be insufficient to establish it. What, then, is its scriptural authority? To what words of our Lord in the Gospels, to what inspired sentences in the Epistles, do we trace the enunciation of the principle? In what recorded acts of the Church, when Apostles represented her upon earth, do we find that principle worked out as a practical commentary on their doctrine? The principle was laid down once for all when our Saviour said to St. Peter, "I give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." No matter what the rock may be on which the Church was to be built, whether St. Peter personally, as some would have it, or St. Peter as representing the twelve, or, as St. Augustine interpreted the words, the confession which St. Peter had just made. These questions are important in another context as bearing on the application of the principle. What establishes the principle itself is that our Lord should have said to any man or to any body of men that what they bind ministerially upon earth the Almighty God will bind in heaven, and that what they loose on earth he is pledged to loose in heaven. If these words stood alone in the New Testament the principle would be established once for all, that it is a part of the dispensation of the Gospel that God appoints delegates on earth whose acts are even as his own; that men are, in the order of His Wisdom, made actual instruments or channels for the ministration of His grace to their brethren through the simple exercise of their ministry in which they are as His Mouth. But the words do not stand alone; they form a link in a series of passages. To the twelve after He rose from the dead he said the words which I have quoted already as repeated over candidates for the priesthood in the formularies of our own communion :—"Receive ye the Holy Ghost: Whosesoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them, and whosesoever sins ye retain they are retained"; thus expanding with detailed literalness what was briefly and metaphorically expressed under the figure of the Keys of the Kingdom. While these words stand part of the Gospels, the principle is established for all time that the delegation of spiritual power is a law of the Kingdom of Heaven. But the principle once established, what avails it to attack the details? Either Christ introduced it, or he did not, as an element in the Kingdom which he founded. If he did, it is a mere question of fact how the Church has carried it out. We can only maintain that he did not by saying that in dealing with the Gospels we are at liberty to adopt what we please of his recorded words and acts and leave the rest as unworthy of Him. Apart from a statement of the principle in the words of the Saviour himself, there is perhaps little in the writings of the Apostles which must necessarily be interpreted as carrying it out. In the inspired record of their practice in the Acts there is much which can bear no other meaning, much which we should have been compelled to admit as putting the principle itself beyond doubt even if Christ had not stated it in terms. For instance, all that St. Paul says in the 1st Ep. to the Cor. about the body and its various members might have been interpreted as merely metaphorical were it not read in the light of the Gospels with their clear enunciation of the principle that ministers verily confer grace. What he says in the Epistle to the Ephesians about the body as not only having members, but as "having nourishment ministered, and knit together by that which every joint supplieth"—this too might possibly have been interpreted as but carrying the metaphor a little further and amplifying it with details rhetorical. In the light of the Commission to the Apostles we are bound, I think, to interpret him differently, but on this I do not care to dwell. In the limited time at our disposal I must confine myself to that which is more certain, not dwelling upon matters of inference. We find, then, three indubitable instances of St. Paul's enunciating the principle in Epistles which are certainly his, besides a remarkable passage in the Epistle to the Hebrews. The excommunication of the incestuous Corinthian is a clear instance of the use of the binding power. His restoration is an instance of the power of loosing. There the keys which were entrusted to St. Peter are seen in actual use. He does not simply denounce the offender and proclaim that he deserves Divine punishment. He claims actually to have bound the sin, to have handed him over to Satan, with a view to his ultimate salvation. The details are difficult, perhaps uncertain, but the principle is as plain as it can be. A human minister in communion with a human church declares "along with the power of the Lord Jesus," that he and they have bound the sin, have not simply declared that it should be bound, but have actually done the act so that it has validity, to alter the man's condition. In the first Epistle to Timothy he writes similarly of two other offenders, Hymenœus and Alexandar, though in their case he goes less into detail, and there are no questions about the manner of the discipline to confuse the plain statement that he has exercised it. The assertion of the absolving power is rather less clear in its enunciation. Here perhaps we might have doubted about the explanation had it not been a mere application of the principle laid down by our Lord. But studied in the light of that principle there can be no doubt about the meaning of the Apostle's words: "To whom ye forgive anything," he says, "I forgive also, for what I also have forgiven, if I have forgiven anything, for your sakes have I forgiven it in the person of Christ." Take the passage entirely by itself, and its meaning might perhaps be uncertain. Take it as the sequel of the act of excommunication done "with the power of the Lord Jesus"; read excommunication and restoration together in the light of the Commission to the Apostles; remember that the person who performed both along with the Church of Corinth was inspired to claim every right which belonged to the original Twelve, and it becomes abundantly plain that he is exercising the power of Absolution to loose what before he had bound. Nor can there be a doubt as to his affirming to St. Timothy the principle of the transmission through ordination of the ministerial character and gifts. To say nothing, of the place in the 1st Epistle, he speaks plainly in the second Epistle of the gift (*charisma*) of God which is on Timothy "through the laying on of my hands." The outward act of the laying on of hands is spoken of as the actual channel (*dia*) through which a *charisma*, a gift of grace, was conferred. Here again were the principle in doubt, some less perhaps literal interpretation might have been upheld that nothing perhaps was meant, but some setting apart for special work of which the laying on of hands was a symbol. But why tamper with the literal meaning when the principle is a part of the Gospel? Why doubt that one man was the instrument and the other the veritable recipient of a grace conferred by his means when men had been commissioned by the Saviour to do greater things even than this? But the clearest comment on the words of the Saviour is furnished by the practice of the Church as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles. There we find again and again that they laid their hands upon the people and the gifts of the Holy Ghost were bestowed. A deacon preaches the Gospel at Samaria, converts, works miracles, baptizes. The work is held to be incomplete till by the hands of Apostles in person the Holy Ghost is bestowed. What teaching on the character of the hierarchy can go beyond this statement of fact? St. Paul baptizes twelve men who had known only the baptism of John. How does he secure for them the gifts, their ignorance and lack of which had disclosed to him the defect in their baptism? By the same laying on of hands. Here again the instances are few, but how escape from the principle which they embody? Did one Apostle once lay one hands for the bestowal of gifts from on high, then the principle of their actual conveyance by the hands of chosen delegates is established in the practice of the Church as a portion of her catholic heritage. That which was recognised by God as His own ordinance when it was done in the days of the Apostles, can at least be no baneful superstition when it is claimed by the Church in after ages as lying within the scope of her commission. Can it, then, be reasonably maintained that these were simply extraordinary gifts, external manifestations of power vouchsafed for a time, to pass away? On the contrary they are the express fulfilment of the great promise made by Christ at the supper-table. Before He ascended into Heaven, He bade them wait for the promise of the Father, which, saith He, "ye have heard of me." It is one of the closest points of connection between St. John and the synoptic Evangelists that he has recorded in full detail the giving of "the promise of the Father" to which St. Luke makes this passing allusion. Unless, therefore, the great promises of the supper-table had reference to merely outward manifestations; unless the coming of the Comforter to the Church was but a symbol, a passing dispensation vouchsafed till we were strong enough to dispense with it; unless the Presence of the Holy Ghost with the Church has been wanting since the days of the Apostles, we find it laid down in the Acts that the laying on of the hands of human beings was indeed an "effectual sign," a veritable channel of God's gifts, "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace," even the outpouring of the Pentecostal Spirit. Now is it conceivable that the principle thus enunciated, thus carried into detailed operation, was a local and temporary dispensation to pass away with the lifetime of twelve men? that for some sixty or seventy years, till St. John was called to his rest, it was a part of the system of Christianity, ordained by by Christ Himself, carried out in the practice of His Church, and that from the day when St. John was called away it has ceased to be needed or to exist? Just consider what were involved in this assumption. We are told with never-wearying iteration by puritanism in every form, that by believing in the grace of the ministry we are exalting the spirit above the letter, are corrupting the simplicity of the Gospel, are exalting a mere human ministry at the expense of the Mediatorial Sovereignty which belongs to the Saviour alone. Yet we have seen that our Saviour Himself did commit this ministry to men; we have seen that those men made proof of it and carried out the Commission in full detail; that they laid their hands upon their brethren, and that through the laying on of their hands the Holy Ghost was given; that they did this for the personal gifts which are needed by individual Christians; that they did it for the ministerial gifts by which the work of the Church was to be carried on. And are we to believe that without warning or intimation a total change past over all this with the death of the last of the Apostles? that while one old man still lived it was part of the dispensation of the Gospel, laid down by Christ Himself, carried out by those who ruled His Church, and that with the passing of that old man within the veil it became a blasphemous intrusion of human mediators within the sovereign rights of the Saviour? A part of the Gospel heritage to-day, a blasphemous fable to-morrow, and this change without warning to any one, without any intimation being given that that which but yesterday was wholesome nourishment had to-day become poisonous garbage; so completely without warning to any one, that after the death of St. John, his own friend and disciple Ignatius laid it down for the Churches which he loved as a first principle of the doctrine of Christ that the Hierarchy was perpetual in the Church. It is asking too much of our credulity to demand that we should accept such a position. We must be logical one way or other. We must either say that in reading our Bibles we will cut out all the passages which I have quoted, or we must admit that the principle of the Hierarchy is an essential feature of Christianity. This belief in the Holy Catholic Church, this assumption of it as the creed of our own communion, underlies the whole encyclical letter. I should not ask you to take my bare word for it that it was assumed throughout the sittings of the Conference as something which "went without saying"; that it formed the basis of all that was said and done, and that, as such a matter of course, no one thought it necessary to articulate it. The authoritative utterance of the Conference must be left to speak for itself. It is obvious that a belief such as this will be found operative in two main directions. It affects one's view of the Anglican position regarded simply in itself in the foundation on which it rests, and it affects one's outlook on all Christendom, with its multifarious divisions and sects. Observe first, then, how the beliefs of the Conference about the basis of the Anglican position and about our attitude towards Christendom at large come out in the introductory sentences. Our whole right of addressing ourselves to the faithful as something more than a chance-gathering of Christian men was made to reside in our being "Archbishops, Bishops Metropolitan and other Bishops of the Holy Catholic Church, in full communion with the Church of England, all having superintendence over dioceses, or lawfully commissioned to exercise Episcopal functions therein." "Archbishops and Bishops of the Catholic Church in full communion with the Church of England"—the designation implies two things, first that we claimed for ourselves, as Bishops, every right and every power which the word has connoted to Christendom since it first began to be used. What has been associated with the title of Bishop *semper, ubique et ab omnibus* that we claimed that we each of us possessed. Into the words "Bishop of the Anglican Communion" might be read some conception of the office less comprehensive than had once been attached to it. By "Bishop of the Catholic Church in full communion with the Church of England" can be understood only that conception of the office which has obtained from the first in Christ's Church. And the expression embodies as well that outlook over Christendom as a whole which, I shall have to point out in a few minutes, is fully developed in detail in other parts of the letter. Just let me say of these opening sentences that they clearly regard our position as Catholic first and then Anglican. They carry the thoughts to Catholic Christendom as still in one sense constituting a great whole, as retaining amidst all its divisions the conception of its Divine Founder "One Fold," under the "One Shepherd." Rejecting, as every Anglican must reject, the idea of the Papal Supre-centre macy as furnishing to Christendom as a whole a visible of jurisdiction, on total submission to which every claim to Catholicity must depend; holding that independence of national churches, which is the express contradiction of the Papal claims, the Conference did put in these opening sentences, hold it open to us to treat Christendom's divisions as rents in the robe of the crucified, as marring the Divine plan for the Church, as hindering her work in the world, as giving occasion to the enemy to blaspheme, and yet as not cutting off from Catholicity any body which holds the Creeds and retains the threefold Ministry.

THE CHURCH AND OTHER COMMUNIONS.

And in this light throughout the Encyclical other bodies of Christians are regarded, whether they have retained that organisation which enables us to regard them as Catholics, or whether, still naming the name of Christ, and being devoted to the service of the Master, they have unhappily no claims to Catholicity, though we joyfully recognise them as Christians. You will find in every paragraph a resolution which deals with our relations to other Christians that the maintenance of the threefold ministry stands on a level with belief in the creeds as an absolute condition of communion. Let me ask you to study it for yourselves if you feel any doubt on the point. You will find at every point that the attitude adopted by the Conference towards those who have rejected holy orders is something different from that which is adopted towards every communion which possesses them, and that, again, a third position is adopted towards those whose claim to them is doubtful, or who do not at present possess them, although they regard them as needful. The great Orthodox Church of the East and the old Catholic bodies in the West are treated as separated from us by barriers which need little to remove them save mutual explanation and understanding. Full communion is offered to individuals belonging to bodies such as these, where the time for corporate recognition is not considered to have come. In other cases, it is clearly stated that the restoration of the Catholic organisation which is admitted on the other side to be needed must precede any regular recognition. In the case of the Roman communion, where it is well known that inseparable barriers preclude even tentative approaches, and where only that submission would be accepted, which it is impossible for us as Catholics even to think of, the Conference still deprecated all action which could "transgress primitive and established principles of jurisdiction," thus recognising the Latin obedience as having inviolable rights in the countries in which it obtains, in spite of all difficulties to ourselves occasioned by its non-recognition of us. But where the bodies to be approached, should it prove possible, are without Apostolical orders, there the attitude adopted was quite different. There we spoke of the great deposit committed to us, of which we are bound to be faithful stewards, and said plainly that we should not be faithful stewards if we should fail to maintain our position "either as to faith or discipline." We laid down with the utmost clearness that "the maintenance of the historic Episcopate" was a condition of intercommunion, and while recognising frankly and generously the blessing which has rested on their labours, we refrained from saying a single word, which could recognise the validity of any ministry which does not come straight from the Apostles. It would be easy to follow out these same principles as they pervade other sections of the Encyclical, in which the authoritative standards of the Church of England and definite teaching of her Faith are pressed on the notice of our own members, and brought to the attention of other Christians. But I think that what I have said will suffice, with one significant addition. Observe carefully the position which is laid down as that which we ought to adopt towards individual Christians belonging to Oriental communions, especially of the great Orthodox Greek Church. On any other view of the Church than that which I have been impressing upon you, a first duty towards all such individuals would be to make them proselytes to our own communion. It would be impossible to stand neutral towards them did we believe that the Anglican communion was not Catholic before it is Anglican. To caution all members of the Church of England that proselytism is utterly out of place when exercised towards orthodox Greeks is to give as strong an adhesion as can be given to all that I have spoken of above as the Catholic belief about the Church. A few words on another aspect of this belief. It is plain that it carries as its consequent certain exclusions as well as inclusions. It must ever be a rule to every Christian to believe that wherever he sees goodness, there he sees the work of the Holy Spirit. You will understand that by "goodness" in such a context, I mean supernatural goodness. Where we see grace triumphant over nature, where we see spiritual work going on, acknowledge to be nothing of nature's doing, where we see prayer offered and answered, and work done in Christ's name bearing fruit, there we are bound to follow Christ's precept, and to believe with thankfulness to Him that "he who is not against us is," and must be "on our part," that none who can work moral miracles in the one name given under heaven will lightly speak evil of that name. Wherever Christ is preached, every Christian is bound to rejoice. St. Paul rejoiced in such preaching where it came of envy and strife. Shall any of us fail to rejoice in it in cases where the envy and strife have perhaps ceased to be features of our divisions and where they who are severed from ourselves are severed by inherited prepossession much more than by deliberate choice? All this I thankfully proclaim as my belief about the many, many Christians who have lost the Catholic organisation. But to believe this I must clearly point out as a totally different thing from endorsing by any action on our own part any ministry which is not Catholic. Just as we see in the natural world that many things are permitted by God to form a part of His providential arrangements which we know to be utterly contrary to that which is revealed as His blessed will, just as we see beneficent results arising in innumerable cases from acts, which loyalty to revelation forbids us to endorse with our approval, so we see in the sphere of His grace that much of the good in the world is unconnected with that which He has given us as the order of His Catholic Church. And in each case our duty is plain. The revealed will, the revealed order of God, are the rules which His servants must observe: they may not stir a foot beyond those to produce what in their fallible judgment might appear to be the happiest of results. On what He does and on what He permits, on the means which He uses or which He blesses, we must look without questioning His ways. But while we dare not call good by the name of evil, or deny that as we see it, it is good, so we ought not to take it upon ourselves to disregard violations of Church order when that order is Apostolic in its origin. Our part is to observe it ourselves, and where we cannot enforce it upon others, at least not to endorse by our actions their unintentional departure from its lines. I have repeated what has been many times said about the absolute plainness of speech with which our Church enunciates her own belief. If it is possible for any one to be a minister without the laying on of hands, if the words with which hands are laid on be not literally and absolutely true and valid, then their use as our prayer book uses them is nothing less than the grossest profanity, the most solemn trifling with holy things. But if that act and those words are realities, if God does confer on human beings the ministry asserted in those words, if He does transmit it in his Church as that act professes to transmit it, then what shall we say of any ministry which is conferred by mere human election, and transmitted by forms, or without form which make no claim to be Apostolic at all? Can we treat it as being anything but a schism, a departure from the plan of Almighty God, an intrusion into sacred precincts where only He can summon any worker? Again, I say we are bound to be logical. We have all of us who bear Christ's commission as priests in the Anglican communion submitted to the acts which I have described as being either most real or most profane. We must abide by the consequences of their reality, or we must condemn ourselves of having trifled with their profanity. There is no middle course between the two. To submit to them as though they were real, and then to act as though they were a figment, is to adopt an untenable position incompatible with loyalty to the Church. And this we undoubtedly do if, having accepted priest's orders, we ever allow ourselves afterwards to endorse irregular ministries as though they were ordained by Almighty God, to frequent places where worship is offered which is a direct contradiction of the ordinal. I know too well, reverend brethren in the ministry, how difficult is the enforcement of discipline in a communion so unhappily divided as our Church is on such points. I know well how much earnestness and devotion is compatible with the irregularities which I deprecate, and which, by deprecating in these terms, I condemn. But none the less am I bound by my duty to put before you the reasons in full why loyalty to the Church of our Orders forbids us to fraternise with non-conformists so as to set our seals on the regularity of their ministry. Sound principles are of capital importance where we believe that the matter of our beliefs has been revealed by Almighty God and concerns our relations with him. We dare not say, where such principles are concerned, that we can safely be indifferent about the least of them. God reveals just as much about himself and about the relation of sinners to His Holiness as He sees to be essential to the world, and it is at our peril that we fail to do our best to know and to hold all his truth. And, therefore, it is that I have dwelt at such length upon principles which, in the eyes of the world, are esteemed of but little importance. But, after all, what is orthodox belief but a stepping stone to godly practice? After all what is knowledge about God in so far as He is pleased to vouchsafe it, but a means to an end beyond itself—a tender, personal love to Him who is our all? He stoops, oh marvel of marvels, to ask for the love of His own creatures: He sues to us to give Him our hearts, as though His blessedness depended on us, not all our well-being upon Him. And we, my brethren of the clergy, are his representatives to the laity to plead with them as he pleads with all, to give affections and heart to Him; not only to keep His Commandments, not only to long for heavenly blessedness, but, as the motive and the end of these, to long for God Himself with the passionate devotion of the whole being. All alike, ordained and unordained, may hear daily the same pleading voice which begs us to give ourselves to Him. Let me close, then, with this one thought. Let me plead with you—nay, with myself, for God knows none needs it more—that we part from this gathering to-day more deeply pervaded than before by the constraining love of the Lord Jesus. By all that he has done for us in His Church, by all that he is doing for us individually, by all that he is prepared yet to do if we abandon ourselves more completely to His Spirit, I pray you, my brethren in the Lord, take Him more than ever to your hearts to be yours in life and in death.

A JOKE AND ITS SEQUEL.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday Constable Webb placed Henry Miall, third engineer of the s.s. Strathearn, before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of assaulting Gunnoo Thagoo, a policeman, to deter him from discharging his duty. It appeared from the statement of Superintendent Brewin that on Sunday at about half-past twelve o'clock in the morning, a monkey-man was performing his monkeys in front of the Victoria Hotel. Miall and several other Europeans were witnessing the tricks of the monkeys, and it appeared that one of them, taking a fancy to one of the monkeys, cut the rope with which it was tied and with a friend got into a gharry and drove off. Miall assisted them, having struck the horse to make it run. The native called out to the policeman, Gunnoo Ragoo, who ran up to stop the victoria. Miall, who was on the other side of the gharry, rushed at the policeman and struck him a severe blow in the eye. The sepoy was knocked down by the blow, and lay stunned for over two minutes. A noise was made as Miall was going into the Prince's Dock, and Constable Holmes arrested him, though not without some difficulty, as Miall objected to be taken into custody and a friend of his, named Lowe, attempted to rescue him. The Superintendent maintained that Miall was perfectly sober at the time. The sepoy having testified to the assault, Miall was asked by the Magistrate what he had to say. He admitted that what the policeman had said about the monkey was true, and he was assisting the chief engineer in the joke. He said he was drunk at the time, and when he saw the policeman coming towards him, he ran away and they came

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J. MONTEATH,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Malabar Point, 14th January, 1889.

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VISITORS are requested to be in their SEATS by 5 p.m.
MEMBERS of the SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p.m.
Graduates of the University desiring admission to the seats reserved for Graduates in Academic Costume are requested to be in the UNIVERSITY LIBRARY by 4-15 p.m.
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P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 14th January, 1889.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

THE latest financial quotations and news regarding Cotton and General Produce were included in our last report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	9,87,747
" " Branches	Dec. "	51,127
Other Deposits	Dec. "	17,43,071
Government Securities	Dec. "	65,355
Loans	Dec. "	69,951
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	3,01,671
Cash with other Banks	Dec. "	45,763
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	23,56,532

The increasing tightness of money, which is now making itself felt in the bazaar as well as amongst financial institutions is further marked by the decrease of 23½ lakhs shown in the Presidence Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week. It will be seen from the figures given above that Government withdrawals are responsible for nearly ten lakhs of the decrease; but at the same time there has been a heavy falling off in private Deposits; and though loans have decreased slightly and Discounts sensibly, the net expansion of trade requirements is still represented by 13¾ lakhs. It may be borne in mind that owing to the rapid arrival of Cotton of the new crop some 125 lakhs with more of that staple have had to be financed for than was the case at this time last season, while receipts of wheat have continued on a comparatively large scale without a compensating decrease in other leading articles of export—a state of things which may not have been reckoned upon in financial circles; but a continuance of the heavy shipments of Specie made to Bombay last week and a free use of the alternative media of remittance from the other side would prevent any prolonged stringency, and that the tightness is expected to relax after a while would seem to the indicated by the much higher quotations for Government Paper for far forward than for near delivery.

COTTON.—This market opened with less dull feeling this morning than it closed at on Saturday evening; but the tone has been quiet throughout the day, and a comparatively small business on the whole has been done, while prices generally have remained at the previous level. Some demand from exporters for Bhownuggur led to a line of "Good" and "Fully Good" being contracted for, for April delivery, at Rs. 203 and Rs. 212 per candy, respectively; while spinners were in the market to a small extent for ready Oomra varieties, and over 1,000 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 201½ to-7½; and half the quantity of Dhulia, at Rs. 188-93, were taken; a few hundred bales of Bengals at Rs. 180-94, according to quality, also changed hands.

WHEAT.—In view of the discouraging advices from the other side the market keeps very quiet, scarcely more than a retail business passing day by day; prices, however, are quoted on the old level for all descriptions.

SEEDS are generally steady at our last quotations; but there is not much enquiry for any kind, and to-day's transactions have been on a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,236 bales.
Wheat	18,957 cwt.
Linseed	2,560 "
Rapeseed	2,504 "
Gingelly	13,946 "
Groundnuts	3,722 "

FREIGHTS—Keep quiet, but steady. The Mount Lebanon (s) has been chartered for picked ports, for February loading, at 21s. 9d. per ton. Business has been done to-day for February shipment, to Liverpool, at 21s. 9d., and for February-March shipment to Hull, at 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at about Saturday's final rates; but, supported by dearer money both here and on the other sides of India, the tone became fairer, and rates moved up 3-32d., closing strong at the advance for ready business. Forward rates are unsettled and quotations very vague, especially for Bank Bills. Private Paper is still very scarce. Some business has been reported, between Banks in Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 17-32d.; and some private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4 9-16d. The Banks are said to be very short of money. We quote.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 9-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4¾d.	"
Francs do.	176¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, depressed by the cause which strengthens Exchange, has been weak and declining, and rates for Fours, which were quoted in the morning at 97 for cash, 97¼ for the February account, 97¼ for early March, and 97 7-16 for late in that month were ⅛ per cent. lower at closing, the price for money being 96⅞. For 4½ per cents 103 nominal is now quoted.

SHARES are very quiet, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay Manufacturing shares, at Rs. 1,035; of Rs. 10 in Jezra Balloo, at Rs. 1,000; of Rs. 5 in Bombay-Burma Trading, at Rs. 802½; and an advance of Rs. 2, in Cooper Madon, at Rs. 18.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 p.c.	932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	50,000	125	125	17½ do.	219
National Bank of India	37,500	125	100	5 p.c.	136

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	455
Albert Press Co., Karrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	150	150	Rs. 20	275
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Brett's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 10	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 20	185
Dalaba Press Co.	0	1,83	1,830	Rs. 60	635
East India Press Co.	0	100	1,000	Rs. 130	1 170
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...		261
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,575
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	525
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	50	50	Rs. 45	412
Khangaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	240
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 20	1974
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 20	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 35	507½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 15	85
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	395
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 0	20
Shad Press Co.	450	2,000	75	Rs. 50	440
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	435
Swadeshi Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs.	440
Volkart Press Co.	600	1,000	[illegible]	R	1,225
					551
					630

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th Jan., as compared with the statement of the 5th Jan., 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 5. Rs.	Jan. 12. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	61,79,901	54,92,157
do. do. at Branches	22,99,350	22,48,223
Other Deposits	2,20,16,357	2,11,73,226
Post Bills	7,553	6,671
Cash Credits undrawn	5,05,801	5,28,536
Rs.	4,45,59,013	4,17,99,063
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	38,69,212	38,03,857
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,19,801	27,93,719
Loans on Security of do	46,91,899	45,34,938
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,830	3,073
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,26,91,416	2,23,89,745
Stamps, &c.	25,643	24,699
Dead Stock	Rs. 6,07,227	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,85,000	3,22,107
		25,000
Bullion		3,22,227
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,05,596	25,000
Cash and Currency Notes	99,02,694	2,59,823
		75,45,993
	4,45,59,013	4,17,99,063

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CRAIGIE—GURNEY—December 6, 1888, at the Parish Church, St. Marylebone, by the Hon. and Rev. John Harbord, Adair Craigie, Esq., second son of the late John Adair Craigie, Esq., H. E. I. C. S., to Lily Cecille, second daughter of Somerville A. Gurney, Esq., of North Runcton Hall, Norfolk.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1889.

"INDIA should begin at Suez." That is the opinion of Mr. Wylde, whom Sir Evelyn Baring does not permit to go to Suakin while that town is in its present trouble. The reason assigned is that the military authorities at Suakin would prefer his room to his company. According to them his presence would inspirit the enemy, who might build upon it hopes of a free supply of the arms and munitions of war, which it is the especial object of the not very cordial understanding between Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck to keep out of all parts of Africa. Colonel Euan Smith, further south, states that the tribes have got and are getting a large supply of weapons of precision imported by British-Indian subjects, who have the whole of this up-country trade in their hands. What grounds there may be—if any—for the apprehension that British subjects would do a similar business at Suakin we cannot say. Mr. Wylde, when interviewed in London, gave his opinion very frankly of the young officers who have Colonel Kitchener as their representative and Sir Evelyn Baring as their mouthpiece," and it is not a bit more flattering than is theirs of him. He holds that they desire a renewal of war in those parts, and that they are actively engaged in bringing it about. According to his view the Arab tribes in the vicinity of Suakin were forced to call in the assistance of the dervishes at Khartoum who have inherited the mantle of the Mahdi, by the attempt of Colonel Kitchener to seize Tokar, a town forty miles from Suakin, which commands the pastures and the arable land on which they depend for subsistence. Colonel Kirchener's account of the matter does not indeed differ substantially from this indictment; he justifies the expedition to secure Tamai and Tokar by the plausible argument that the possession of those positions is absolutely essential to the subsistence of Suakin, which must draw its food-supplies from that region. This point is of considerable importance, and those who advise—and Mr. Wylde is of the number who give that advice very strenuously—that the neighbouring tribes should be induced to combine with the garrison against the dervishes, should be asked to explain their paradox. They contend that the local tribes can be induced to give up possession of the fertile district in the neighbouring hills, which they have always possessed, and join with those who a occupy Suakin in driving back the dervishes, who have come to help them to hold those lands against the garrison of that town. The assertion that what the tribes really object to is the restoration of Egyptian rule seems more ingenious than well founded. Colonel Kitchener was in their eyes the "Christian," and not the Egyptian, Governor of Suakin, and their resistance was directed against an expedition sent out by him. There is good reason to doubt the representations made that the local tribes are willing to fight the dervishes if we annex Suakin.

Annexation, pure and simple, is in plain words the policy suggested by Sir Lepel Griffin. He points to Aden as an encouraging instance of the facility with which the Arabs in the neighbourhood of a seaport can be brought to acquiesce in our presence. The analogy would be more complete if all Arabia were in the hands of the Wahabees, and the local tribes there showed their superiority to religious fanaticism. Sir Lepel Griffin is not prepared to annex the Soudan; a slip of the pen which made him responsible for a suggestion to that effect was promptly disavowed. What he desires is that the British flag shall replace the Egyptian at Suakin; then, in his opinion, all would go well. What would Colonel Kitchener say as to the possibility of securing the food supply without Tokar and Tamai? Suppose those two points occupied, how long will they be secure while Berber is in the occupation of the dervishes? Shall we push forward to Berber and garrison that town? The experiment would be very hazardous without making sure of Khartoum. It is the old story of the moth and the candle over again. The *Spectator* speaks wistfully of Suakin garrisoned and administered from Bombay. In this case, would Egypt or would England bear the cost? Probably not. What would it profit the Bombay Presidency to garrison Suakin and to bear the cost thereof? Mr. Wylde proposes a magnificent imperial policy. He recommends that, not Suakin only, but the whole Red Sea littoral should be taken out of the control of the Foreign Office, and placed under that of the India Office. If we regard the mention of the India Office as a slip of the pen, and suppose that what is really meant is that the Government of India should undertake the control of the Red Sea littoral, there is something to be said for the proposal. It is quite true that as long as the Red Sea and Zanzibar were controlled from India there was no trouble; if Prince Bismarck had to communicate with Simla before negotiating his little treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar, he probably would have been less peremptory, knowing how difficult it would be to bring European diplomatic pressure to bear at so great a distance. It is a question worth mature consideration whether the colonisation of the new possessions in Eastern Africa would not be carried out more successfully and with less waste of energy from India than from England. If the Eastern Coast of Africa were assigned to India as a legitimate and necessary outlet for her surplus population and for her trade, there would be something to say for having Suakin garrisoned and administered from Bombay as a part of a great scheme. Mombassa would be in the South what Aden and Suakin are in the North, the *point d'appui* of Indo-British influence in Eastern Africa.

Of course this imperial policy could only be carried out at the cost of renouncing Lord Salisbury's declaration that we are at Suakin solely in virtue of our moral obligation to Egypt. The pretence that we must remain there until the Khedive desires that we should leave was never very serious, and it ought not to be difficult to find a means of reconciling any course that may be deemed best with the wishes of the Khedive. The real point is whether the game is worth the candle. Sir Richard Burton is of opinion that the first thing to be done to make it so, is to clear Suakin of all the Egyptians and replace them with sepoys from India who could stand the climate better than British soldiers. But, unlike Sir Lepel Griffin, Sir Richard Burton proposes to occupy Suakin temporarily, and not to annex it as we [illegible] holds that the Soudanese [illegible] hating and dreading [illegible] Turk, and that they [illegible] they get them out. H[illegible] all fear of the restoration [illegible] is at an end it would [illegible] come to a friendly understanding [illegible] Soudanese on a commercial [illegible] ultimately it would be possible [illegible] Indian garrison by a Soudanese [illegible] which might be raised among [illegible] Whether Sir Richard's plan [illegible] lised without extensive campaigning [illegible] the length and breadth of the [illegible] open to doubt; but in so far as [illegible] door open for an amicable understanding [illegible] commercial or any other basis, it [illegible] a hearing from those who are not [illegible] abandon the Soudan littoral, as we have [illegible] abandoned the interior under the [illegible] of bitter and costly experience. [illegible] expert in African policy, Captain C. R [illegible] who has watched with interest the progress [illegible] events on the East African seaboard for the last [illegible] thirty years, is of opinion that half measures [illegible] would fail, and that the only course is to annex Suakin with Handoub, Tokar, and Tamai, garrisoning them with black troops "in our pay," by which it may be presumed the British taxpayer is to be asked to bear the financial burden. With an army of African sepoys to inspire respect it would, Captain Lowe is of opinion, be easy to enter into negotiations with the neighbouring tribes, and induce those within the sphere of British influence to accept our rule. Then a large trade might be expected to spring up which would enable Suakin to become the port of the interior of Africa. It is satisfactory to learn that railway communication could be established with Berber, fifty miles from the sea, by a line which could be easily and cheaply constructed. In this plan India is not called upon for either a sepoy or a rupee, which is in itself a recommendation in our eyes. It is impossible, moreover, not to sympathise with Captain Low, when he indignantly complains that his warning, given four years ago, to beware of allowing the Germans to forestall us in a protectorate of Zanzibar was allowed to fall on deaf ears. He showed that for the best part of a century England had exercised undisputed paramount authority over the Zanzibar territory, and that the Sultan would himself welcome the establishment of an avowed protectorate as a means of escaping the clutches of less scrupulous powers. Besides these considerations, the obligation of providing for the security of British Indian subjects who established themselves in Zanzibar under the British flag, ought to have been recognised. Nothing was done, and Germany established a protectorate over large areas of Zanzibar territory where natives of India had created a flourishing trade, the result being that the high-handed proceeding of the German East African Company has provoked a movement of resistance, which serves as an excuse for the bombardment of the towns, and a general war upon the population. All this comes—as Captain Low is not very far wrong in asserting—from the entanglement of England in the alliance of the Central Powers, the threat of isolation in the event of a European war being used as a means of influencing Lord Salisbury to give the Germans a free hand in East Africa. From this point of view the prudence of relieving the Foreign Office of the charge of looking after British-Indian interests in the Indian Ocean can be brought into relief. That is not, however, what Captain Lowe suggests; he suggests that the British Government should enrol black troops to hold the Soudan littoral and strengthen the naval forces in the Zanzibar seas to uphold British interests in that region. The suggestion made by Mr. Wylde is one that addresses itself more directly to the attention of those who regard the African problem as it may conceivably affect the interests and the security of India in the not very remote future. The doctrine that India begins at Suez would, it may be conceded, have the merit of being as easily understood as the Monro doctrine, which has certainly saved the statesmen of America from many misunderstandings and a good deal of trouble.

MANCHESTER, on the confession of some of its own people and on the showing of the *Economist*, has stood badly in some of its recent appearances. The *Economist* naturally does not forgive it for having turned the inquiry into the Bombay yarn trade into an occasion for making a bi-metallist pronouncement. That is a performance to which so uncompromising a mono-metallist is bound to take exception, and we may be sure that when it hurls at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the finely alliterative phrase "the happy hunting ground of financial and fiscal faddists," it does so with a deep conviction that heresy is abounding in the north of England. Lancashire is free to proclaim its bi-metallism; but it should do even this good thing with discrimination. The pity is that so good a cause should have been so warmly espoused by men who expect it will help them to put down a trade in India which has as plain a right to buy as their own trade has. It is not much to the credit of the Manchester manufacturers to be told by a responsible and authoritative critic that the question with them is no longer "What can we do to help ourselves?" but "What can we do to injure our competitors?" We do not of course admit, with the majority of the Chamber, that a return to dear silver will give Lancashire the place in the Eastern markets from which Bombay producers have excluded it. But it is necessary that the Lancashire bi-metallists should realize the immense harm that they are doing to their cause if they present it to public opinion—as the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is doing—as a means of putting down Indian competition with English producers. The agricultural bi-metallists are making precisely the same mistake. Mr. Chaplin and his friends tell the farmers to be bi-metallists because while the rupee is low the Indian wheatgrower can flood the English market, just as Mr. Fielden and the others say that the rupee must be put up because while it is low Bombay has an advantage over Lancashire in China and in India, which she would lose if the old ratio were restored. The reasoning is as wrong as it can be, and it is as impolitic. Once let this be admitted as the true doctrine of the bi-metallists, and a principle capable of defence on very broad grounds indeed becomes the private property of the Protectionists, and the sympathies of all free trading Englishmen are alienated from it. There is, indeed, no denying the tendency of Manchester just now to play with the dry bones of Protectionism. The strangely illogical resolution that was passed the other day for making foreign goods imported into England pay the share of taxation which would have fallen on them if they had been made in the United Kingdom proves that. Well may the *Economist* exclaim "What a sorry figure do the Manchester manufacturers present when on the one day they inveigh against the fall of exchange, because it is alleged to have favoured Bombay cotton spinners, and on almost the succeeding day endorse a system of Protection

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THE following telegram was received yesterday from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 13th January 1889:—"Quarantine imposed here on arrivals from Bombay."

MR. FRAMJEE PESTONJEE BHUMGARA and his brother have had the honour of presenting to Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice some specimens of Indian art pottery, which were manufactured and designed in Bombay by Indian artisans especially for the Queen and Her Royal Highness.

MR. KAIKOSRU RUSTOMJI WOONWALLA has presented to the College of Science, Poona, the sum of Rs. 3,000 in Government 4 per cent paper to found a scholarship in the College. This scholarship is to be held by the Parsee student who at the Previous Examination of the University of Bombay passed before his entry into the College shall have obtained the highest number of marks. The scholarship is to be tenable for the three years of the College course, provided that the holder at the end of each year passes the University examination prescribed for students of his class. Should any student fail to pass he is to forfeit the scholarship, which is then to be given to a fresh student newly entering the College.

COLONEL OLCOTT, the President of the Theosophical Society, left Madras on Thursday for Colombo, *en route* for Japan, where he goes at the invitation of the Buddhist community there, conveyed to him through the Kioto Theosophical Society. He was accompanied by Mr. Zenshiro Nogouchi, a special envoy sent to India to invite him to go, with instructions to await his convenience and accompany him there. The Buddhists of Japan hope, with Colonel Olcott's assistance, to be able to inaugurate a revival of Buddhism in their country similar to that which he and the Theosophical Society are accomplishing in Ceylon. The Colonel expects to be absent three or four months.

THE latest and most striking contributions to the "Black Man" wrangle is that of the *World*, which looks on the whole business as an attempt to inflame "the mild Hindus against the Prime Minister. Mr. Dadabhai, further according to the *World*, is "the Hindu gentleman whom Lord Salisbury inaccurately and unfortunately called a black man."

THE Austrian *Handels-Museum* gives the following interesting figures respecting the position of British cotton manufacturers as compared with that of the rest of the world. The figures relate to 1887. The number of spindles in England is 42,740,000; in the rest of Europe, 23,180,000; in America, 13,500,000; in India, 2,420,000; total, 81,840,000. The quantity of cotton consumed is in England 1,514,521,000 lb. weight; in the rest of Europe, 1,459,119,000 lb.; in America, 944,758,000 lb.; in India, 300,000,000 lb. Thus England has more than half the spindles in the world, and uses more than half the cotton worked by them, while English spinning is unrivalled in the excellence of its production and in the cheapness of its price.

THE Queen has accepted a copy of "The Manual of Family Medicine and Hygiene for India," fifth edition, by Surgeon-General Sir William Moore.

THE following notification appears in the *London Gazette* of the 28th December:—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Francis Stockinger as Consul-General at Bombay for His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

A BRUSSELS semi-official paper draws a flattering picture of the achievements and prospects of the new Congo State, which is destined to become "an India for Belgium." While Germany, England, and Italy do not know, it says, in spite of their power, how to live at peace with the Africans, the independent Congo State has succeeded in extending more and more its pacific conquests and in imposing respect even upon the Arabs. When the Congo Railway is constructed, which will be in two years, two months will suffice to go from Antwerp to the Stanley Falls, and the Congo State will have a formidable and prodigious rise. Our countrymen seem at last to render justice to their King, whose prudence, judgment, and indomitable preseverance have created, within the ten years, a marvellous State. England has spent milliards in India, France has done as much in Tonkin and Madagascar, and the Netherlands in Batavia. The Congo has not cost a penny to the Belgians, and their King invites them to aid him in colonizing this State, which will bring in to them millions without their having disbursed a penny.

THE death is announced of one of the last survivors of the directors of the old East India Company. Mr. Elliot Macnaghten passed away on the eve of Christmas Day at Ovingdean, near Brighton, where he had lived for several years in retirement. He was in his eighty-second year, having been born in April 1807. He received his early education at Rugby School, and went out when quite a young man as a cadet to India, where his father had only recently retired from a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, first at Madras and afterwards in Bengal, and had been rewarded for his services by a well-earned baronetcy. In June 1843, he was elected a member of the court of directors of the East India Company, and served as Chairman of that body in the years 1852 and 1853. On the transfer of the government of India from the Company to the Crown the old board of directors ceased to exist, and was superseded by Her Majesty's Indian Council, at which a seat was naturally offered to Mr. Macnaghten. He accepted it, and was appointed vice-president of the newly-constituted body in 1868. Mr. Macnaghten was a brother of Sir William Hay Macnaghten, who was so treacherously assassinated at Cabul in 1841.

...OINTMENTS.

...RRESPONDENT.)

...ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

...Secretary, Home Depart-...onths' leave commencing

...eaves Gnatong shortly for ...ted to reach Calcutta by the

...erman will shortly go on six ...e. He is still suffering from the ...lder received last year.

...ts as Secretary to the Military ..., *vice* Dr. Chesnaye, appointed ...n-General, Central Provinces.

WEATHER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

...he weather here is quite abnormal. From in-...ense cold on Thursday it has suddenly changed to ... the heat of March.

...4.

... and

...ast of

... BILL.

...RESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

...gestions have been made by ...mber of Commerce regarding the ...erchandise Marks Bill. The Chamber thinks it would be an advantage if Indian law followed the arrangeme nt and wording of the English Act of 1837, which is desirable to meet the circumstance of trade between the two countries. As regards what should be considered a material difference, that is, a difference on variation in the length of p iece-goods sufficient to call for an appeal to the Act, the Chamber of Commerce is quite prepared to call a special general meeting to decide the following points :—First, as regards variations in pie ce-goods, what shall be held to constitute a material difference? Second, how the measur ement of piece-goods and goods sold by length shall be made, that is, whether by measu rement or standard yards on the table or on measuring hooks? Third, the marking of net weight of yards. A very important suggestion, made by the sub-committee, is that the stamping upon all goods sold by length or piece of the length of such goods in standard yards of 36 inches or fractions of a yard shall be compulsory. The scope of the present Bill is so wide that as regards goods sold by length a door would be left open for resort to those fraudulent practices which the measure is intended to combat. If the imp ortation of goods not bearing the stamp of len gth was permitted in Calcutta, this way of escaping the provisions of the law was already bein g availed of. Five years ago a powerful agitation against unstamped goods sprung up in Bombay, which resulted in the almost total displacement of such goods in the Bombay market, and which afterwards spread to Calcutta, and the Chamber of Commerce took preventive measures. The Committee of the Chamber direct the attention of the Government of India to section 12 of the Bill, which deals with an implied warranty of sale of marked goods and lays down rules, by which the seller of any goods to which a trade mark or description has been applied shall be deemed to warrant that such marks are genuine and not counterfeit or falsely used, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing by, or on behalf of, and delivered at the time of sale or contract to, and accepted by, the buyer. The Committee asks, does this provision take the buyer out of peril under the Act, or does it release the seller, or does it make the transaction as regards both buyer and seller free from the penalties of the Act? As the section stands, it appears to leave an open door for collusive action between the vendor and the vendee, by which they might elude the operations of the Act.

THE CRAWFOR D COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 14.

The Advocate Gen eral, continuing his address for the prosecution, opened by re ferring to the charge of supersessions made against Mr. Crawford, maintaining whether the charge, right or wrong, was entertained in all honesty, and generally by mamlat dars. Beginning with Sindekar's case, he urged that the evidence was quite satisfactory as to the payments in money made to Hanmantrao to s ecure the cancellation of the transfer. Equally strong was the evidence in general as regards the connection of Hanmantrao with Mr. Crawford, which was much more than that of a mere money-broker. The evidence of ... who had been spirited away by Hanmantrao during the pro gress of the case, was important on the point. If the contention of the defence be admitted that Hanmantrao was carrying on a grand system of imposture by raising money from mamlatdars, by professing that he had influence with Mr. Crawford, which he really had not. But taking some of the charges as a whole, it is clear that Hanmantrao was Mr. Crawford's agent in receiving the bribes. Another suggestion of the defence was that a conspiracy had been formed against Mr. Crawford. If that was the case, the moderation of some of the witnesses was extraor linary, if by telling a false story against Mr. Crawford, there was nothing to prevent them from implicating Mr. Crawford more deeply than had been done. Turning to Dabir's evidence the case went directly against Mr. Crawford. If Dabir's case, according to the general theory of the defence, was part of the grand conspiracy, the conspir ators must have been spread over a very wide area, involving people in Nasik, Poona, and Khandesh. The most important evidence in the case was that of the Chief of Bhore. From the character of the person who paid a bribe nothing could be as repulsive to the feelings of a native Chief of his position as to come before the Commissioner in order to confess an act of this kind, which must place him in the black books of the Government. Therefore, it was impossible to conceive any motive to induce him to come and tell a false story if a bribe had never been paid.

The Commission then adjourned at 4-40 p.m. The Advocate-General will conti nue his addres to-morrow at 11 a.m.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JAN. 12.

The R. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Calcutta, Muras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Korbela, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 12.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONG-KONG, JAN. 21.

The Austro Hung. Lloyd's S. N. C.'s s.s. Poseidon left here this evening for Bombay.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 3-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
4½ per cent. „	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛
Bar Silver	42 7-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 13.

10 p.m.	73·2

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

6 a.m.	70 0
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	79 3
4 p.m.	78·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 14.—Most important barometric changes are brisk. There has been a rise in Rajputana and a slight fall in Behar and North Bengal. These changes are evidently due to the transfer eastwards of the shallow depression overlying East Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the North-West Provinces. Yesterday the barometer had fallen slightly in the Peninsula and risen slightly in the Punjab and Burma. The depression has given light showers to Behar, Chota Nagpur, and Central Bengal. The temperature has increased in Burma and Bengal, and fallen elsewhere, rapidly in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Sind. Skies are more or less clouded in all the districts, except some parts of Southern India. Light snow showers have fallen in the hill districts. The weather is disturbed in Northern India, and showers are probable in North Bengal and Assam.

THE movement in favour of supporting the present Panama Company by voluntarily signing the engagement to forego any interest on the shares and obligations already issued by the company, and to subscribe for lottery bonds if another issue of those securities is attempted, is spreading from Paris to the provinces. At Bordeaux a meeting of 1,500 Panama stockholders adopted resolutions expressing confidence in M. de Lesseps's enterprise, and promising the company financial support. The meeting broke up with the cry of "Vive le Grand Français."

MR. LABOUCHERE has favoured the *Sunday Times* with an anecdote of his boyhood, which illustrates two sides of his character. He said :—"I went through the Eton course, and a pretty pickle I was. I have a vivid recollection of a day when, happening to be in funds, and having more money than I knew what to do with, I determined, instead of treating my chums, to do the 'big toff' alone." This resolution shows the liberality of the future Liberal. He went to the chief hotel, engaged a private room, and ordered the waiter to bring him a bowl of punch. When it was brought, and the waiter had withdrawn, he emptied the bowl on the floor of a cupboard, rang the bell, and ordered another bowl. The waiter stared, but obeyed; and the second bowl went the way of the first. The bell was again rung; the waiter, still more astonished, was told to bring the reckoning, and Master Labouchere swaggered away, proud to think that "the eyes of the whole inn were upon him." Much of Master Labouchere's subsequent career may be explained by this early desire to show himself off in the eyes of ignorant and vulgar persons.

RUSSIA has lost one of her ablest statesmen in Count Loris Melikoff, who died three weeks ago. Count Melikoff distinguished himself as a cavalry officer at the siege of Kars during the Crimean war. After the surrender of Kars he was appointed its Governor. His military service was always connected with the army of the Caucasus until the capture of Schamyl in 1859. In the war of 1877 he commanded an army corps, with which he advanced to Erzeroum and cut the communications of Mukhtar Pasha with Kars, and captured the latter fortress in November. On the breaking out of the plague on the Volga in 1879 was appointed Special Commissioner to investigate the causes of the disease, and subsequently received the post of Governor-General of Kharkoff. The climax of his remarkable career was reached after the explosion at the Winter Palace in 1880, when the late Czar raised him to a virtual dictatorship over the country for the purpose of suppressing Nihilism as chief of the supreme commission of inquiry. Then followed the terrible disaster of March 1881, which showed, as the *Novoe Vremya* observes, that the late Count was mistaken in basing his programme on the co-operation of Russian society. Russia was not ripe for such liberal views as Loris Melikoff advocated, and the thirteen months' trial of his unique dictatorship ended in the assassination of Alexander II. and the destruction of all Liberal principles in the government and administration of Russia.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 28.

IN spite of the depressing weather—this has been the wettest Christmas I can remember—everybody is enjoying the respite, brief though it be, from party politics. The House of Commons sat up to the eve of Christmas Day, and almost the last sitting was disgraced by a "scene," in which Dr. Tanner, the eccentric member for Mid-Cork, behaved in a more than usually extraordinary way, and had to be named by the temporary Chairman, Sir John Gorst. Anybody who often attends the House of Commons must have noticed what a thorn in the side of his colleagues this impetuous medico is. The last time I was there, I could not help observing the trouble Dr. Tanner gave to the other Nationalist representatives, and the difficulty they had in restraining his boisterous and hot-brained recklessness whilst Mr. Balfour was replying in his cold-blooded fashion to Mr. William O'Brien's fervid oration upon the Mandeville affair. The doctor seems to have hardly any control over his feelings, and a man of his temperament is clearly not fitted to take an active part in politics. If Mr. Parnell were wise he would embrace the first opportunity of shelving his fiery follower. But Dr. Tanner, who shares with another and a very different kind of Parnellite, Mr. Bernard Molloy, the ex-Captain of the French Army and Private Chamberlain to the Pope, the reputation of being the best dressed man in the House, is not always offensive. He can be amusing, as was shown by the pertinacity with which he drove Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett on one occasion during the Session before last from the Front Opposition Bench, and by the *rencontre* he had in the lobby with the same light and airy Minister under circumstances described by me two or three months ago. On both of those occasions Dr. Tanner "scored" with all parties, but his more recent conduct has entirely dispelled the favour he then acquired. It is rumoured that Mr. Chaplin, who was suppressed last Friday night by the Speaker, will, on the re-assembling of Parliament, seek to re-open the question with a view to some more severe punishment being inflicted, but it is doubtful if the attempt will be encouraged by Mr. Chaplin's leaders. The incident, discreditable as it was, formed a not unfitting termination to the Session.

In a lesser degree than Dr. Tanner, Mr. Caldwell came into collision with Sir John Gorst, and was severely lectured by Mr. Goschen, who seemed to forget that the hon. member is one of the Unionist party. But I am told that Mr. Caldwell is very shaky, and that he is meditating like some of his brother-Scotchmen a return to the Liberal fold. He is one of the Unionists, I hear, who have not retired from the National Liberal Club. That institution seems to bear very well the shock caused by the hostile action of Lord Hartington. It appears that out of about 6,000 members only 250 or so have resigned, while there have been proposed since the Unionist revolt from the Club nearly 450 new candidates. Such a large Club necessarily contains a fair number of Anglo-Indians—there are more Anglo-Indians on the Liberal side than is generally supposed—and I see they are to be increased by the addition of a former distinguished member of the Viceroy's Council, Sir Andrew Clarke, and by General Hicks, whose name, I believe, is well-known in the southern presidency. Sir Andrew Clarke, notwithstanding his laborious life—and no official has had wider experience—is as full of energy as ever. When he is not delivering political addresses he is explaining his views on this or that intricate question of Imperial concern or writing to the *Times*; but still he has not enough work, and he pines for a seat in Parliament. He is a strong man to have on one's own side and a dangerous enemy. I wonder Lord Salisbury does not disarm him by sending him to one of the colonies as Governor.

The irate Colonist who said, *apropos* of the recent Blake difficulty, that the Queenslanders did not want a man of brains, but one of family, as their Governor ought to be satisfied with the selection of the Earl of Kintore for South Australia. His lordship, if not intellectually a giant, is physically so, and Ouida must have had him in her mind's eye when she sketched her ideal guardsman. He is young for a Governorship, 36, and has not had much experience of administrative work; but he has filled for some time past the post of Tory Whig in the Lords, and no one has had such a good opportunity as the Prime Minister of finding out what the young Pro-Consul is capable of doing. In some respects, though not corporeally, the Earl of Kintore resembles Lord Carrington, who seems to have justified his appointment by Mr. Gladstone's Government to New South Wales. But is it not rather strange that, with the spread of democracy, more and more numbers of the nobility should be chosen for these high and dignified offices? As a distinguished follower of Lord Salisbury and a former Anglo-Indian official of some eminence remarked a few months ago, "They call this a democratic country. It is really an aristocratic country, and, except on an emergency, no Englishman, whatever his ability, qualifications, and experience may be, is considered fit for certain very special positions unless he has the good fortune to be a peer." The complaint is of course well founded, but the retired official I have referred to will doubtless himself be a peer, though only a "lifer," if Lord Salisbury should succeed in passing his abortive measure of last Session.

The Metropolis has been exceptionally empty for Christmas week. I have never seen the Strand so comparatively deserted two days after Christmas as it was yesterday afternoon. The railway returns show that the efflux of Londoners was much larger than at this period last year, which must be taken as an indication, though slight, that things generally are more prosperous than they were a twelvemonth ago. Notwithstanding the exodus, the threatres and other places of amusement have been doing a roaring trade. Whether we English take our pleasures sadly or not, it is undeniable that our fellow-countrymen and countrywomen do not shrink at a trifle when they seek diversion from the ordinary cares and routine of life. I have not heard of any large crowds standing outside the churches on Christmas Day for hours until the doors were opened; but such scenes might have been observed at any of our theatres and music-halls on Boxing Night. The weather was damp and cold, but this did not seem to affect the spirits of the patent "pleasure-seekers.' The well-dressed portion of the vast audience at Drury Lane, the only London play-house of the first-class that produces the traditional pantomime, were greatly shocked and surprised by the conduct of the gods and pittites in hissing "God save the Queen," when it was played in the overture. The same choice spirits at Drury Lane who hissed the National Anthem were even more frantic when Mr. Augustus Harris treated them to a lively representation of the G. O. M. in his shirt-sleeves engaged in his favourite pastime. It is fortunate that they were not within easy reach of the stage, or the actor who personated the right hon. woodcutter might have been in danger of his life!

The tidings about Stanley and Emin Pasha reached London too late for me to refer to them last week. The late editions of the evening papers were eagerly bought up and the news was the sole topic of conversation in every circle from the highest to the lowest for two or three days. Should the anticipations of persons well-informed and cautious prove correct, Stanley may be in London telling us himself all about his adventures almost before this letter reaches Bombay. The genuine interest evinced by all classes in the fate of the celebrated explorer may be taken as a set-off to the doleful lamentations and predictions to which we are treated by the pessimistic critics of the human race.

The telegram describing the first day's proceedings of what Reuter in a spirit of compromise I suppose calls "The Native Congress" is an interesting item in the papers, most of which publish leading articles on the subject. I did not think it worth while to telegraph you a summary of these comments, as they generally follow the lines of the opinions expressed by the same journals three weeks ago on Lord Dufferin's St. Andrew's speech. The *Times* and the *Telegraph* are almost the only papers which have no editorial comment on Mr. Yule's presidential address. The Conservative Press, with the exception of the *Evening News*, which is very undecided in its tone, strongly denounce the Congress and all its works. The most weighty of all the Conservative papers, the *Standard*, declares that nearly every Englishman who knows anything of India and the conditions of British rule there is agreed that the Congress represents a grave danger. The *Morning Post* compares the Allahabad professions of loyalty and legality with the moderation affected by the Home Rulers since they formed an alliance with Mr. Gladstone, while the *St. James's Gazette* boldly heads its uncompromising denunciation of the Congress-wallahs, "The Indian Parnellites." "Spurious Loyalty," and "Exaggerated Patirotism are among the phrases employed by the last-named" journal to the somewhat ostentatious display of her Majesty's portrait at the Congress and the cheers for the Queen-Empress. The commenting of the Liberal papers, including the Unionist *Daily Chronicle* and the *Echo*, are couched in very favourable terms, those of the latter particularly so. Mr. Lloyd's paper, however, falls into the mistake of calling the president several times Sir George Yule, and gives us further the equally surprising piece of information that the Congress is not "strictly speaking" a native one. The following extract from the *Chronicle's* leader will, I suspect, be news to most of your readers :—"As the (Congress) movement grew it soon developed from an Indian into an Anglo-India one, the connecting bond between the native and European elements in it being their civil status as non-official persons; in other words, the Allahabad Congress strikes us as the protest of non-official India against its continued exclusion from a share in the government of the Indian Empire." The same journal also considers it interesting to note that at Wednesday's meeting no encouragemant was given to any wild or fanciful projects for giving India Home Rule. This is not quite the opinion of the *Star*, which discusses the Congress as it discusses every other topic from the consecration of a bishop to a prize-fight from the Home Rule point of view.

Somebody for a not very obvious reason has "sold" the *Daily News* over that everlasting Black Man incident. In Wednesday's issue of the leading Liberal journal appeared the following paragraph :—"Since the use of the word (*sic*) "Black Man" by Lord Salisbury with reference to Mr. Nowrojee's candidature for Holborn he has daily been in receipt of sympathetic messages from various parts of the world. He has now received upwards of 3,800 letters, cable and telegrams. There are cablegrams from the United States, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, &c., while telegrams have reached him from France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and almost every European country. All the communications condemn the use of the phrase, and offer deep sympathy to Mr. Nowrojee." The same statements appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on Wednesday afternoon, and yesterday they formed the basis of a leading article in a Manchester daily. By the time this letter reaches Brindisi they will probably have been copied into every provincial paper in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The whole paragraph is a tissue of falsehoods. In the first place Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee has not received 3,800 letters, cable and telegrams. He may perhaps have had fifty letters from personal friends and political associations, but he has not been the recipient of a single "cablegram," a telegram from abroad. Mr. Dadabhai has, I understand, been spending the Christmas holidays at the house of an old friend in Kent. Your fellow-citizen saw the extraordinary paragraph for the first time on his return to town and was very much astonished. I know some enterprising politicians not overburdened with scruples who, had they been in Mr. Dadabhai's place, would discreetly have held their tongues and allowed all these truths to remain uncontradicted. But he has apparently not yet arrived at that particular stage of Western civilization; and to his credit as an honourable man if not as a politician be it said that he at once wrote off to the *Daily News* disclaiming the wholesale and world-wide compliments showered upon him by the imaginative paragraphist. So at least I am informed, but I have looked in vain this morning for any correction, excuse, or explanation. Perhaps the editor has come to the conclusion that it is the wisest plan not to say anything, taking the chance of the deception being discovered by one of his rivals. When the facts do leak out, as they are pretty sure to do sooner or later, the *Globe* will have to withdraw that remark attributing the "3,800 letters, cable and telegrams," to the superiority of the Gladstonian organization. There is, I will not say, a lying but a fanciful spirit abroad which seems to exercise a considerable amount of influence over the London correspondents of some of the less reputable of the country newspapers. For example, Mr. Schnadhorst is accused among other dreadful things of having telegraphed out to India ordering meetings to be held throughout the Eastern Empire to protest against Lord Salisbury's wicked language.

Even now the Liberal party seems more anxious to make political capital out of the affair than to remove the impediments in Mr. Dadabhai's way. I have not heard that Mr. Richard Eve has any thoughts of retiring from Central Finsbury or that any pressure has been brought upon him by the Liberal leaders to induce him to withdraw in Mr. Dadabhai's favour. Persons may be excused for questioning the sincerity of the professions of good-will towards Mr. Dadabhai when they see seat after seat becoming vacant and somebody else selected to fight for the Liberals. It is certain that Mr. Dadabhai would have been a better candidate for Stockton-on-Tees than Sir Horace Davey, whose majority was over six hundred less than that of his predecessor, and who came perilously near to being defeated by his Conservative opponent. In the same way, the Liberals are boasting that they will win the seat at Govan, vacated by the death of Sir William Pearce, but a Mr. John Wilson and not Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is chosen as the Liberal condidate.

With reference to the Govan contest, the Conservatives have been in a slight fix. The son of the late member and another gentleman both declined to come forward: it now appears that Sir John Pender, who styles himself a Liberal Unionist, and who, when I last had an opportunity of talking to him on political matters, was still attached to Liberal principles, will enter the lists as a follower of Lord Hartington. As head of some of our greatest commercial enterprises, including the Eastern Telegraph Company, Sir John Pender's re-admission into Parliamentary life would give satisfaction to many persons who do not share his political opinions.

With regard to Parliamentary candidates it is stated, I see, that Sir Lepel Griffin, who manages to get himself a good deal talked about, will come forward on the same ticket as Sir John Pender for some Metropolitan constituency. It is assumed in some quarters that Sir Lepel is a Conservative. Both in regard to foreign and domestic politics, I should think the late Agent to the Governor-General of India finds himself in closer agreement with Lord Salisbury than, say, Mr. Chamberlain, but Sir Lepel is still, I believe, a member of that heterogenous body, the Liberal party. At any rate he is, or was until recently, an *habitué* of the Reform, if in these days that may be considered to stamp a man as a Liberal. I am afraid that Mr. Gladstone, who has never had a profound regard for the Reform, would not admit all the members of that celebrated Club to be good Liberals. By the way, Sir Lepel contributes a characteristically vigorous and outspoken article to the new number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* under the heading "Indian Volunteers and Indian Loyalty." To those who are acquainted with his views, the title of the article is a sufficient indication of its contents, but it is clearly written more for English readers than for his countrymen in India, who scarcely require any enlightenment on this important subject. Incidentally the writer fires a shot at Lord Ripon, who is declared to have done India more lasting injury than any other Viceroy, and at his old friend, the Bengalee Baboo, who "is not a fighter and is fond of proclaiming himself a coward." Sir Lepel does not think that India is to-day as loyal as it was ten or five years ago, and he appeals for "sharp and drastic" methods in order to reduce the native press of Bengal to "decency." From these slight references it will be seen that the article is calculated to excite considerable interest in India, and to raise warm feelings of gratitude in the breasts of his ancient admirers of the Calcutta indigenous papers.

This number of the *Review*, to judge from a hasty glance, is fully up to the mark. The editor, Mr. Boulger, writes on "England and Persia"—a subject on which he speaks with authority as a close student for many years of Central Asian politics,—and Mr. A. Rogers, whose name is still well remembered in Bombay, contributes a solid and carefully written article on "The Land Administration of Poona."

Socially the most important events of the week are the deaths of Mr. Lawrence Oliphant and Sir Frederick Pollock. They were dissimilar in very many ways, but each had many friends in common, and both will be greatly missed in the best ranks of society. Of course Sir Frederick Pollock was known to only a comparatively limited number of people. Lawrence Oliphant's fame was world-wide. From a worldly point of view, neither attained the positions to which their abilities and merits entitled them. The drawback to Sir Frederick Pollock's more complete success in life was modesty; that of Lawrence Oliphant, shall I say, eccentricity?

THE OFFERTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the report of a paper read by myself at the Bombay Diocesan Conference, which appeared in your Friday's issue, on the "offertory as the Church's source of income," the impression left on readers is so misleading as to the real point considered, that I trust you will allow me to supplement it by the following remarks:—The Conference was diocesan, and as such the reports of its proceedings have been read by numbers who were prevented from being personally present. These do not know, as do those who were present, that the part of my paper reported was mentioned as a subsidiary and minor point. To remedy the lowness of amounts received by the offertory it was pointed out that we must enter the higher region "of my duty towards God." The main point was couched in the following words: —"A spirit of liberality needs to be awakened, of that there can be no doubt; but how to do so forms the problem. Two answers suggest themselves. First, the duty of alms-giving as a duty must be inculcated. The duty of each Christian to give God His due—not what each individual may think sufficient—must be recognized and carried out. The second goes further to the root of the question, and is a spirit of gratitude engendered by a full appreciation of the inestimable benefits of which Christians as the daily recipients at God's hands needs to be stirred up. In procuring this awakening one point must not be lost sight of, and that is that alms-giving is a privilege. God has mercifully granted this to his servants as a medium through which they can and may show their gratitude. He further signified it by accepting what is given to a good cause in His name as given to himself. Thus a due appreciation of Divine mercies naturally engenders a spirit of gratitude, and that spirit thankfully and joyfully accepts the fact that it may give practical effect to its gratitude by alms-giving. Here lies the secret and the key to the whole question."

I should not have so far troubled you had it not seemed not right to allow a subsidiary point to usurp the position of the main point, which was not mentioned in your report.—Yours faithfully.

January 12. HUGH F. LORD.

THE GAEKWAR'S ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The account which you have published of the parade of H. H. the Gaekwar's army on the 8th inst. does not do more than justice to the way in which the troops have been moulded by General Hardie.

The attacking movements were performed very well indeed. The Left F Battery was kept concealed in a hollow, and on a given signal the guns began shelling the position of the enemy, and the infantry simultaneously began pouring volley after volley by companies until the position was made untenable, and immediately after the 1st Infantry was sent out to attack, the work being done in a beautiful style.

The enemy's position was reached by rushes, then the fighting line was prolonged on both flanks and the line re-inforced. The firing was kept with great spirit. At this junction the artillery, seeing the enemy on the left also, immediately changed front and opened fire, and the 3rd Infantry, supporting the left flank, was without loss of time brought at the double and wheeled up to the left for attack. The original attacking battalion held their ground, and the fighting was kept up on both sides. It was certainly very animating to see thousands of soldiers engaged in such hot business. On a given signal from the General, the original attacking battalion charged the enemy with hurrahs, and this brought the morning's parade to an end. The 2nd Infantry was kept back, as it was under a new young lieutenant. The Maharaja Gaekwar may be congratulated on having such a compact and well drilled army.

If all the native princes of India keep their armies in the same condition, material succour will be rendered to the Paramount Power in time of need. The army is well paid and the service very popular.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Jan. 11. AN OBSERVER.

THE S. S. ZUARI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your leader of the 10th inst. on the misfortunes of the s. s. Zuari, I am in a position to inform you that that vessel's only connection with the canoe accident that took place near her anchorage at Rewadanda was the fact that the canoe was laden with passengers destined for her. It was a private canoe, bailing from up the creek, not in the service or under the control of the B. I. S. N. Company, and the number of persons on board was 15, whereof one is missing, but not yet known to be drowned.

The separate matter of the Zuari's afterwards grounding off Rewadanda is one which I am not at liberty to discuss at present, as it will presumably be the subject of a regular inquiry, but that accident was not attended with loss of life, nor with danger to life.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. SINCLAIR,
District Magistrate, Kolaba.

Camp Mangaum, 12th Jan.

MR. LABOUCHERE wants to abolish the godfather. I cannot help feeling, he says, that a great many godfathers and godmothers occupy an incongruous position when they stand at the font. I know dozens of people who have over and over again renounced the "pomps and vanities," the "sinful lusts," and all the rest of it, on behalf of some helpless babe, but who would never dream of executing a similar renunciation on their own account. Again, it is, no doubt, very desirable to get from some one an undertaking to instruct the infant in the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments; but it ought to be some one who has a knowledge of those subjects himself. If godfathers and godmothers are really necessary, they ought to be compelled to pass an examination. But I think that they are not—though, no doubt, the silversmiths' and the electroplate trade would suffer if they were abolished.

MR. EDWIN BURGIS, of Manchester, writes to the *Economist* on the question of Bombay competition and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce :—Sir William Houldsworth in his speech briefly deprecated reference to the Indian import duties, and he did not say one word (nor did any of the subsequent speakers) respecting the abolition of the duty of 3 per cent. on yarns *exported from India*, which took place in 1875. It appears to my mind that this is an important factor in the case. Certainly before then India, *in her early days* of cotton spinning, could have had no chance of sending her yarns into the markets of China and Japan as against Lancashire yarns, free from any impost on their exportation. In 1876-77 the export of cotton yarns from India to China, Hongkong, and Japan was 6,596,129 lbs., whereas, in 1877-78, the quantity had risen to 13,783,563, and in 1878-79 the exportation was 18,348,261 lbs., clearly showing that the removal of the 3 per cent. export duty gave *a start* to Indian spinners in these Eastern markets. I suppose reference to the abolition of the 3 per cent. duty on yarns *exported from India* was omitted in the discussion at the meeting of the Chamber, as Lancashire spinners obtained relief from a similar import duty into India as against themselves. No doubt, in these days of close competition, the slightest fiscal regulation has an immense effect in *directing* the course of trade.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was yesterday resumed for the consideration of the budget. The Hon. Mr. Sayani presided; there were present:—Mr. Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsi, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dr. Phillip Clement DeSouza, Messrs. Dossbhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayan Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, Regina'd Gilbert, A. M. Gabbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Kavasji Dady Limji, Kavasji Meherwanji Shroff, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Joojeebhoy, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Parshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Dr. Ramamji Nasarvanji Khory, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, Drs. C. F. Underwood, and G. Waters.

EDUCATIONAL GRANTS.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the following resolution proposed by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee :—"That the budget estimate of expenditure for the year 1889-90 towards the cost of education, as per following statement, amounting to Rs. 58,061, be sanctioned:—Primary Education, Rs. 22,500; Primary Education recommended by the Director of Public Instruction, Rs. 8,874; Medical Female Scholarships, Rs. 1,000; Schools for Deaf-Mutes, Rs. 1,800; Veterinary College, Rs. 2,500; Victoria and Albert Museum, Rs. 11,387; and Technical Institute, Rs. 10,000."

Dr. Blaney moved as an amendment that the grant be increased to Rs. 78,061 and that the increase of Rs. 20,000 be granted to the Joint Schools Committee for the purpose of primary education in addition to the existing grant of Rs. 31,374.

Another amendment was also before the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that consideration of the increased grant be deferred till the report asked for from the School Board Committee was submitted to them.

Mr. Abdoola Dharamsi, speaking against the last amendment, remarked that the School Board Committee had not been asked, as had been stated, to prepare a report. He explained that they had merely been asked to draft a code of byelaws and a scale of the establishment. It was hardly fair to expect a report from them in the first year of its work. He thought the grant proposed should be passed by the Corporation, who he hoped, would show their confidence in the Committee by doing so. Referring to several of the appointments the Committee suggested he said that two inspectors were proposed to be appointed at Rs. 200 each, because they had much to do and responsible duties to perform. A secretary was also proposed on an equally large salary, and Mr. Dharamsi, defending the action of the Committee, asked the Corporation to pass the grant, which, he submitted, was not extravagant.

Dr. Blaney asked permission to explain that the Joint Committee had not thrown their budget on the Corporation. They had very carefully considered it with the aid of the most competent educational officer in Western India, Mr. Kirkham. Dr. Blaney read a letter from Mr. Kirkham regarding the calling for a report from the committee, and in which the latter stated it was unreasonable to expect them to do so at such an early stage.

Mr. Kapadia remarked that he was not against primary education, which, he thought, was wanted by millions. But the Corporation should cut their coat according to their cloth. They had a small loaf, which was to be divided among many, and they should consider the grant carefully, as once an expenditure was incurred it was difficult to curtail it hereafter. He proposed that the consideration of the additional grant of Rs. 20,000 be postponed, and that the members of the committee be asked to frame their demand in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Shroff seconded this amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta explained the provisions of the Act, and then withdrew his amendment in favour of that proposed by Mr. Kapadia.

Mr. Geary thought there was no technical objection to the amendment, but he urged that if the consideration of the matter was adjourned it would delay the work which the Government were desirous should be taken up at once. The Corporation should face the question whether they were prepared to vote from the Municipal funds a sum adequate for the needs of primary education. If the Corporation did dot acknowledge their liability in the matter, which was more a moral than a legal liability, the fact should be stated frankly, so that the Joint Committee would then at once communicate with Government and take their instructions or ask whether another source could be found for the funds necessary. Mr. Geary pointed out that any delay would be injurious, and thought it very desirable for the Corporation to make up their minds at once what to do.

After some discussion Mr. Kapadia's amendment was carried *nem con.*

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee proposed that the grant for hospitals be passed at Rs. 45,108.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee proposed as an amendment that the grant be increased to Rs. 50,000 and that such increase of Rs. 5,000 be given to maintain the Eye and Ear Infirmary. The speaker pressed the claims of this institution before the meeting, and speaking of it personally remarked that it was a successful effort of the local practitioners of Bombay. It was, however, in danger of being closed through want of funds, and he urged the meeting to sanction the grant to prevent this and to support a most deserving institution. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta pointed out that the proposal made by Dr. Cowasjee had not come to them in the right way. It seemed to him that it should have gone before the Standing Committee first. He proposed that this should be done.

Dr. Cowasjee then withdrew his amendment. And Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried.

AUDITORS' ALLOWANCE.

Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee proposed that the auditors' allowance be passed at Rs. 8,000 for the ensuing year. He said that when the Municipal affairs were under the control of the Bench of Justices, municipal accounts were examined and audited annually, and after some time it was arranged that they should be examined monthly. The Act under which the Municipal Corporation was formed enjoined a weekly audit, and although the old and the present act enjoin also a weekly audit, our municipal auditors have been conducting a regular daily concurrent audit. This daily audit was much more satisfactory than the annual, monthly, or weekly audit previously conducted, inasmuch as it enabled the auditors to see how the work was carried on from day to day, and to get rectified any error which appeared to them to require correction. On the other hand, their work had so

to the Corporation should receive the maximum amount laid down in the Act. (Hear, hear.) The auditors had been working for about four or five hours every day, and the accuracy with which they discharged their onerous duties had been many a time testified to by the members of the Standing Committee, who checked the accounts every week. Even the Government in their resolutions had very often expressed their satisfaction at the way in which the auditors had been doing their duties. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Corporation then passed the rent of the Municipal Office at Rs. 16,800; election expenses at Rs. 500; Municipal Buildings' Fire Insurance Fund at Rs. 3,000.

The Corporation then adjourned till Wednesday.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC.

THE *Subhoda Patrika* says:—Timid persons as the Government resolution calls them will hardly be reassured by the statement that the law, the Police and the Criminal Courts are fully competent to ensure the peace of the city whatever new activity the criminal classes may be putting forth to disturb it, even though such statements were backed by the high authority of a Government resolution. The chief complaint of the Bombay public is that for some reason or other, particular classes of crimes have latterly been on the increase. The Police themselves admit this fact to the extent that such increase has been noticeable of late in certain parts of the city. Nor does the Government resolution seem to ignore it. If so, it was a legitimate subject for Government inquiry to ascertain the origin of the evil and what special efforts if any were being made to meet it. But nothing of the kind seems to, have been done and Government trust to restore the public sense of security by asking the community to put their faith in the officers of Police and co-operate with them in repressing crime. This can hardly be considered to be a satisfactory disposal of the matter under the circumstances of the case.

THE "WATANDARS" OF THE SECRETARIAT.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Our local Secretariat play in local affairs much the same part as the India Council does in the affairs of the Empire. They are the Conservative and obstructive element, and those who wish well to British rule in India might do worse than insist upon a radical reform of the local Secretariats. Why should officials, like Mr. Gonne and Mr. Nugent, be required to spend almost the whole of their service in the Secretariat? They must necessarily lose touch of the districts, the people, and the services. They naturally have their own hobbies and fall into grooves, like all other men. While Governors and Members of Council come and go, the Secretaries appear to remain for ever. The very best thing that could happen to Bombay, we submit, would be to promote some of the permanent officials in the Secretariat. Some of the local Governments insist upon a change of Secretaries with each new Governor. Others on principle employ in the Secretariat for limited periods the ablest and most distinguished of the district officers. Bombay alone seems to allow the Secretariat to be made a *Watan*, and to despise at headquarters all local knowledge and district experience. We have noticed in recent years a tendency to depart from this arrangement, but the situation appears to be too difficult to admit of even a liberal and conscientious head exercising his own judgment freely.

QUALITY AND QUANTITY AT THE CONGRESS.

The *Rast Gofter* says:—If we look to the quality and not the quantity that formed a large bulk of the delegates, we are assured by friends who have seen them on the spot that the element of quality was most disappointing at Allahabad; and what is more to be regretted is that the leaders of this great political movement do not seem to care so much to secure the attendance of picked and well-qualified delegates as they do to swell their number by men, good, bad, and indifferent. If proper safeguards were adopted as to the return of the ablest available talent of the land to aid in the deliberations of the Congress, we would not witness the sorry spectacle of boy-delegates, and others of doubtful ability or position, who were of no earthly use to the Congress, except to swell its number by their presence. We mentioned in our last number the notable instance of a boy-delegate "elected" at Ahmedabad; but if a census were taken of these so-called representatives in our National assembly, the number of raw youths, fresh from college, or perhaps from no college at all, would be found, we are afraid, not quite small in proportion to that of the wise heads and experienced hands that were working together in the solemn conclave at Allahabad. Even in this capital city of Bombay, the proportion of boy-delegates will not be small when we take into account a number of inexperienced Hindu youths, hardly above the average age of school-boys, and with no other qualification than that of wealth who had proceeded to the capital of the N. W. Provinces as *elected* delegates.

THE COASTING STEAMERS.

The *Native Opinion* says:—We are glad our contemporary of the *Bombay Gazette* has made a note of the recent mishap at Revdanda. There are two versions as regards the loss of life, some putting it at eight and others at three. The question immediately at issue is not the number, but as to how the bugallow came by the disaster. Who is primarily responsible for the accident, and whether vigilance and promptitude on the part of those in charge of the coasting steamer could not have prevented the loss of life. The number of accidents that have recently occurred lead us to think that either the coasting steamers are not seaworthy or that the staff with which they are manned is not a desirable lot of men. Equally important is the question of allotment of space in each steamer to every passenger and as also of the supervision of the Customs Department to see that the rules under which passengers are admitted to every steamer are strictly observed. Government has often been charged with negligence in this matter, but what have the people done in this respect we should like to know. While this town was almost flooded with telegrams about the Vaiturna's collapse there was not a ripple of stir on the surface of native society who perhaps ate and drank with the same gusto as if not a single soul was lost. A similar sad occurrence and the whole of the United Kingdom would have stirred up and called upon the responsible authorities to give a satisfactory explanation about the disaster or to suffer condign punishment. Have we done even half of what Englishmen might have done! The Bombay public is praised for its public spirit, but we must confess it to our shame that all talk of our public spirit has for its substratum personal aggrandisement.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Jan. 15.—University Convocation.
16.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
Annual Concert, Bombay Scottish Orphanage.
17.—General Municipal Elections in Bombay.
18.—Municipal Corporation.
21.—Municipal Corporation.
23.—Standing Committee.
Municipal Corporation.
26.—Mr. Spencer's Balloon Ascent, Government House, Parel.
28.—Yacht Club Dance.
Feb. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
6.—Election of Councillors by Chamber of Commerce.
8.—Sending in day, Bombay Art Exhibition.
11.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Yacht Club Regatta.
12.—Election of Councillors by Justices of the Peace.
Yacht Club Regatta.
14.—Bazar at the Town Hall in aid of Wesleyan Fund for Military and Naval Church.
15.—Wesleyan Bazaar, Town Hall.
Yacht Club, annual Meeting.
16.—Bazar at the Town Hall.
Wesleyan Bazar Town Hall.
18.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
Opening of Bombay Art Exhibition.
19.—Amateur Theatricals, Gaiety Theatre.
22.—Byculla Club Ball.
—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
23.—Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
25.—Yacht Club Dance.
26.—Election of Councillors by Fellows of the University.
Mar. 2.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
4.—Yacht Club Dance.
5.—Bombay Races.
7.—Bombay Races.
9.—Bombay Races.
16.—Annual Military Tournament, Western India Vol. Athletic Association.
18.—Yacht Club Dance.
Annual Military Tournament.
April 8.—Yacht Club Dance.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FAGNER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

THE following is the programme of tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, during the spring of 1889:—

February 2nd Saturday, leave Calcutta.
" 3rd Sunday, arrive Darjeeling.
" 4th Monday } Halt.
" 5th Tuesday }
" 6th Wednesday }
" 7th Thursday }
" 8th Friday, leave Darjeeling.
" 9th Saturday, arrive Calcutta.
" 10 Sunday, leave Calcutta.
" 11th Monday, arrive Benares.
" 12th Tuesday, halt, Benares.
" 13th Wednesday, leave Benares.
" 13th Wednesday, arrive Allahabad.
" 14th Thursday, halt, Allahabad.
" 15th Friday, leave Allahabad.
" 16th Saturday, arrive Jubbulpore.
" 17th Sunday, halt Jubbulpore.
" 18th Monday, leave Jubbulpore.
" 19th Tuesday, arrive Bombay.
" 20th Wednesday, halt Bombay.
" 21st Thursday, halt Bombay.
" 22nd Friday, leave Bombay.
" 23rd Saturday, arrive Bhopal
" 24th Sunday, halt Bhopal.
" 25th Monday, arrive Sehore.
" 26th Tuesday, leave Sehore.
" 26th Tuesday, arrive Bhopal.
" 26th Tuesday, leave Bhopal.
" 27th Wednesday, arrive Saugor.
" 28th Thursday, leave Saugor.
March 1st Friday, arrive Bhopal.
" 1st Friday, leave Bhopal.
" 1st Friday, arrive Itarsi.
" 1st Friday, arrive Khandwa.
" 1st Friday, leave Khandwa.
" 2nd Saturday, arrive Ujjain.
" 2nd Saturday, arrive Agar.
" 3rd Sunday, halt Agar.
" 4th Monday, halt Agar.
" 5th Tuesday, leave Agar.
" 5th Tuesday, arrive Ujjain.
" 5th Tuesday, leave Ujjain.
" 6th Wednesday, arrive Chitor
" 6th Wednesday, leave Chitor.
" 6th Wednesday, arrive Odeypore.
" 7th Thursday, halt Odeypore.
" 8th Friday, leave Odeypore.
" 8th Friday, arrive Kherwarra.
" 9th Saturday, leave Kherwarra.
" 9th Saturday, arrive Odeypore.
" 10th Sunday, halt Odeypore
" 11th Monday, leave Odeypore.
" 11th Monday, arrive Chitor.
" 12th Tuesday, leave Chitor.
" 12th Tuesday, arrive Ajmere.
" 13th Wednesday, halt Ajmere.
" 14th Thursday, leave Ajmere.
" 14th Thursday, arrive Erinpura Road.
" 14th Thursday, leave Erinpura Road.
" 15th Friday, arrive Jodhpore.
" 16th Saturday, halt Jodhpore.
" 17th Sunday, halt Jodhpore.
" 18th Monday, leave Jodhpore.
" 19th Tuesday, arrive Jeypore.
" 20th Wednesday, leave Jeypore,
" 21st Thursday, arrive Ulwar.
" 22nd Friday, leave Ulwar.
" 23rd Saturday, arrive Roorkee.
" 24th Sunday, halt Roorkee.
" 25th Monday, leave Roorkee.
" 25th Monday, arrive Umballa.
" 26th Tuesday, halt Umballa.
" 27th Wednesday, halt Umballa.
" 28th Thursday, leave Umballa.
" 29th Friday, arrive Mean Meer East.
" 30th Saturday, halt Mean Meer East.
" 31st Sunday, halt Mean Meer East.
April 1st Monday, leave Mean Meer East.
" 2nd Tuesday, arrive Rawal Pindi.
" 3rd Wednesday, arrive Murree.
" 4th to } Wednesday, arrive and visit Cash-
May 18th } mir.

Reach Simla about 20th May 1889.

E. F. CHAPMAN, Maj.-General,
Qr.-Mr.-Genl. in India.

Army Head Quarter, 21st Dec. 1888.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

267-88—Payne, G and S—The Navigazione Generale Italiana Societa R F Rubatino and Co vs The Bombay and Persia S N Co.—Winter B and B.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

261-88—Khunderao, M—Ramdas Dossa and others vs Mowji Cullian and another—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.

418-88—Little, S F and N—Mowji Cullian and another vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Khunderao, M. Part heard.

444-88—Mirza, H and K—Motichund Ichhachund vs Nurrotum Motiram—Jefferson, B, D and K.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hassoom and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

203-88—Payne, G and S—Hassumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmully—Mansuklal and D.

314-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardeser, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud and In person

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

433-88—Crawford, and B—Vinayek Pandurang and another vs. Doorgabai and another—D B Chitnis. Part heard.

305-88—Little, S F and N—Assur Lallji vs Haji Vaidina Ebrahim Hoosin—Tobin and R.

114-88—Khunderao, M—Javervahoo and others vs Rottonvahoo and another—E Wilkins.

286-88—Bomonjee and H—Nundcorebai and another vs Chubildas Lulloobhai.—Payne, G and S.

428-87—Nanu and H—Cursetjee Eduljee Mehta vs Bai Ujambai and another—Moreshwur L.

451-88—In person.—Elizir Essoobji Sunker vs. C. A Turner and others.—In person.

383-88—Venayekrao and H—Damodhar Eswardas vs J J Barrotto and others—Chalk, W and S.

369-88—T A Bland—Nalchund Velchund vs Memon Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

239-87—Bomonji and H—The Narayen Cotton Mills vs, Tarachund Guneshdas—Tobin and R.

475-88—In person Versi Dewraj and others vs Khetsey Champsey and others.

502-88—Payne, G and S—Becher Akhaji and others vs Govind Ramji and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

410-88—In person Khoja Currimbhoy Nanji vs. Bai Remutbai—In person.

131-88—Bomonji and H—Hiralal Revaram and others vs. Chutterputty Lakman and others—Chalk, W and S.

259-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Amratlal Raghunathdas vs. Esmalji Jewabhoy and another—Ardesir, H and D, and Bomonji and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

377-88—In person—Hussunbhai Korji vs Nowroji Pestonji Bharucha.

449-88—Moreshwar L—Goolamhoosen Soomar vs Mahomed Moosanee and another—Payne, G and S.

468-88—Khunderao M—Neera woman vs Kesserbai woman—Jnnardhen G,

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·966
Temperature of the Air	75·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·766
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	0·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 a.m. next day)	82·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of Wind*	NW, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	241

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE new repeating rifle adopted by the German Government is, it is stated, a slightly improved form of the Austrian repeater, the Mannlicher of eight millimetres calibre. The improvement consists chiefly in an alteration of the form of the shaft, necessitated by the system of shouldering in the German army being different from that in the Austrian. The new rifle is being turned out at the rate of fifty thousand a month. At least two years, therefore, will be required to provide sufficient to arm the German Regular Army and Landwehr. The powder which will be used is a German invention. It is said to be a highly effective explosive, but not smokeless, like the French powder.

THE scheme for the formation of railway troops which has been in progress for some time at the War Office, and which has for its object the attaching to the army of men skilled in railway work, with a view to home defence, has reached an important point of development. The Great Northern Railway Company has come to the assistance of the War Office by permitting a large number of its London employes to enlist in the Royal Engineers, in order to form a railway battalion 400 strong. This with the volunteer corps of the London and North-Western Company will supply over 1,000 officers and men to the defensive strength of the country. Similar measures, it is understood, are contemplated by the principal southern, eastern, and western railway companies.

THE following Staff appointments on the Indian Establishment fall vacant this year:—A. A. G., Bombay—Colonel G. W. Borradaile, C.B., R.A., Jan. 18; A. Q. M. G., Madras—Colonel G. Swinley, R.A., Feb. 23; Divisional Command, Madras—Major-General H. Rowlands, V.C., C.B., April 21; D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Bengal—Captain D. Chesney, Bengal S.C., May 13; D. A. Q. M. G., Bengal—Major E. E. Money, Bengal S.C., May 31; A. A. G., Bombay—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dundas, East Yorkshire Regiment, Aug. 26; D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Bengal—Major J. A. Barlow, Manchester Regiment, Sept. 30; A. A. G., Madras—Colonel J. A. Tillard, C.B., R.A., Oct. 31; Brigadier-Major, Bengal—Major N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, Nov. 18; D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Bengal—Major C. D. Cave, Suffolk Regiment, Dec. 1.

IT is stated that in consequence of the extremely long range possessed by the new rifle, now in course of manufacture at Enfield, with which the British Army will shortly be armed, the removal of the School of Musketry from Hythe will become a necessity, the ranges at that place being altogether inadequate to meet the requirements of the new weapon, which for ordinary practice will require a range of at least two miles. The new rifle is said to be much superior to any of the arms adopted by the various foreign Powers, its chief merits being long range, precision, low trajectory, and rapidity of fire. As regards accuracy and its extraordinary shooting qualities generally it may be stated that during experiments at Lydd a marksman scored seven consecutive bull's eyes on a "running man." The distance was 2,000 yards.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION IN GUZERAT.

IN response to an invitation issued by Mrs. Aston, over 125 ladies and gentlemen of all classes assembled at the Shahibagh, Ahmedabad, on the 7th January, to consider whether a branch of the National Indian Association, of which Miss Manning is now secretary, can be established at Ahmedabad, and what steps should be taken for the purpose. The meeting was at first informal, as it was thought necessary to secure a free exchange of views on the subject, before the business commenced. Mrs. Aston took the chair, and addressed the meeting as follows:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am most glad to see that the assembly gathered here to-day represents so many sections of the community, and that it contains so many who have already evinced their interest in the advancement of the social condition of the people of this Province. Such a gathering is in itself gratifying evidence that the objects and aims explained in my letter inviting this meeting meet with wide sympathy. Those aims are already stated in my letter, and I only remind you, before we proceed to discuss the details of our constitution, that it is not proposed that the new Association should interfere with politics or religion. The objects of the proposed society are:—(1.) To multiply occasions and opportunities for social intercourse; (2.) to advance locally the cause of social progress by supporting spontaneous efforts in that direction; and (3.) to promote the cause of female education in Gujerat, by concentrating attention on its needs, and by enlisting the sympathy and active support of all interested in the welfare of the women of Gujzerat. It is the interest which I feel more especially in this last movement which has induced me to suggest this meeting; and it is my confidence that an appeal in such a cause will not be made in vain that has given me the courage to address so large a gathering. I move that a Gujzerat Branch of the National Indian Association be formed with the above objects."

Mr. James, in seconding the proposition, said that ten or fifteen years ago, a meeting like the present attended by so large a number of native ladies, would have been impossible. No doubt there were great difficulties in the development of friendly social intercourse between Europeans and Natives. The English, as a race, were reserved, and on the native side, the institution of caste, and especially the *purdah* system, offered almost impracticable obstacles. It was difficult for social friendship to exist when the friends could not meet over the same dinner-table. Nevertheless, a good deal had been done already in finding common ground in which all could unite, as for instance, in the management of girls' schools. The efforts of individuals had not been fruitless, and he thought the advantage of the Association, which it was proposed to establish, would lie in the concentrating and organizing of private efforts, and in finding other platforms on which all could meet and work together for good objects. No doubt the Association would do everything in its power towards encouraging and improving female education, as well as fostering social and friendly gatherings.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sarabhai Maganbhai then proposed, "that in order to widen the society's sphere of influence and to secure the co-operation of leading members of the community in all parts of Guzerat, the objects and arms of the Gujarat Branch of the National Indian Association should be made generally known." This was seconded by Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Rao Bahadur Chunilal Manikial, "that for the present the following office-bearers be appointed Treasurer.—Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. Honorary. Secretary Mrs. Jiles and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. The proposition was seconded by Professor Mirza Kausar and carried unanimously.

Mr. James then proposed, "that for the present the managing commmittee be formed as follows with power to add to their number:—Mrs. Browne; Mrs. Doig; Mrs. Macafee; Mr. James; Col. Browne; Mr. Aston; Mr. Giles; Mr. Fitzmaurice; Mr. and Mrs. Mayabhai Premabhai; Mr. and Mrs. Shambhuparsad Behchardas; Mr. and Mrs. Madhawlal Ranchorlal; Mr. and Mrs. Krishnarao Bholanath; Mr. and Mrs. Dastur; Mr. Musa Mian; Mr. Mahipatram Rupram, C.I.E., Mr. Ronchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Mr. Behchardas Ambaida, C.S.I., Mr. Naoroji Pestonji and the Kazi Saheb; Mr. and Mrs. Sarabhai Maganbhai.

In proposing this Resolution, Mr. James said that the names on the list comprised some of the best known and most business-like members of the community, and would be a guarantee that real work would be done. He ventured to offer a word of cautionto the managing committee. It was too often found that Associations of the kind attached too much importance to the formal and showy part of their duties, the passing of Resolutions, and the getting-up of reports and addresses. But he was sure the committee would devote itself to real unostentatious work, and shun that conspicuous modern sin, the love of notoriety.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Dastur and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Chunibhai Madhubhai, "that the annual subscription be fixed at Re. 5 for a married member (including his wife), and at Re. 4 for other members."

This was seconded by Mr. Mulchandbhai Hathising, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Dayaram Gidumal then proposed "that a general meeting of the members of the society be called for the 19th instant to consider the question of establishing a ladies' library, and to decide on the rules of this society."

This was seconded by Mr. Dastur and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mahipatram Rupram then moved "that Mrs. Aston be elected president of the Association."

Mr. Narbheram seconded this proposition, and it was carried by acclamation.

One of the joint secretaries then requested the ladies and gentlemen present to enter their names in the Register of the Association, and his request was complied with. The meeting then dissolved.

HOW TO EXAMINE A HORSE FOR SOUNDNESS.

THE following are extracts from a lecture, delivered by Mr. Rayment at the United Service Institution, Simla.

1. Lead the horse gently out, and if possible he should have been standing in the stall some hours, and let him stand for a short time, observe whether he points with either fore foot or rests any particular leg and the attitude he assumes when standing.

2. Trot him steadily away from and to you. While trotting away look for lameness or stiffness behind, especially when first starting, observe whether he flexes his hocks well and equally, whether he goes close or straddels, whether he rolls in his gait. When turning watch the hock action, and the motion of the loins. On coming towards you look for lameness or stiffness in front; for close action, brushing, speedy cutting, toes in or out, dishing, carriage of head, star gazing or otherwise, or neck awry; should the examiner think that the horse goes lame at first, but afterwards fail to detect unsound action, he should tie the animal up for half an hour or so to cool and then trot him again as lameness is frequently evanescent and passes off with exercise, and by allowing him to stand he stiffens on any unsound limb.

3. Halt the horse and walk quietly round looking over him, any glaring unsoundness will thus be detected and save the trouble of further examination.

4. Advance quietly to the side, and facing towards the horse's head, examine with the right hand the withers and back for fistula or saddle gall, thence bring the hand down, along the shoulder blade, observing if there be any wasting of the muscles in this region; feel the shoulder joint for enlargement, heat or tenderness. The hand now passes to the knee feeling for scars, capped knee, heat or enlargement indicating inflammation of joint, then along the front of the cannon bone for sore shins the fingers feeling along the course of the inner splint bone for splints or knee spavin, on to the front of the fetlock for heat, sweiling etc., over the pastern for ring bone or inflammation or coronary band, to the hoof looking for sandcrack, to the toe for ridginess, or bulging, and feeling both feet to detect any difference in temperature.

5. Turn round and with the left hand feel the point of the elbow for capped elbow, and looking to the horse's side for girth gall, pass the hand down the flexor muscles to the back of the knee, below the knee for speedy cut, spavin, or enlargement of check ligament, flexor tendons or their sheaths, and skin disease and then to the fetlock; while doing this look down the inside of the off fore for speedy cut, brushing, and sandcrack in the inner quarter of the hoof; at the fetlock feel for wind galls, sesamoiditis, sprain, or inflammation of joint, and skin disease (rat tail); if thought warm, feel the opposite fetlock for comparison; examine the other fetlock; lift the foot and observe the heel for cracked heels, grease, horse pox; lateral cartilege for side bone; sole for undue concavity, convexity or flatness and notice if the bars are cut away, or the sole pared, and if the frog be in good condition and there be no offensive odour of thrush; observe the description of shoe if thick or thin, if the heels are thick, if it is a bar shoe, tip, high heeled or ordinary, if any nail or nails are left out, if worn or turned up at the toe, if shod to prevent brushing if heels of shoe and foot are wide or wired in and contracted, if the animal has false quarter.

6. Give the foot to the attendant to hold and pass to the near hind, facing towards the head, notice the loins and flank to see if there be any wasting of muscles, pass the right hand over the stifle joint and along the front of the tibia to the hock, examine for bone spavin and bog spavin; compare both hocks with the right hand, and notice any heat or tenderness; look if the animal be a stallion, rig or gelding and examine the scrotum, prepuce, or mammœ (if mare) for warts, melanosis, hernia, dropsy, mammitis, &c., then look along the inside of the off high for farcy buds, scars along the lymphatics or enlargements from lymphangitis. In the hollow of hocks feel for skin disease (sallenders); below the hock as in the fore limb, being careful not to confound enlargements from heel ropes with ringbone.

7. Turn round and with the left hand feel the tendon achilles and the point of the hock, for capped hock, and in front of the point of the hock for thorough pin, back and below the hock for curb, below which as in fore leg. Stand back and look from the point of hock downwards for curb, pass behind and compare the pips, quarters and buttocks, and feel the tail for melanosis, note the carriage of the tail to see if there be any injury; observe the anus and its shape, in a mare the vagina for melanoisis, etc.

8. Order the attendant to drop the near fore leg. Go to the off fore and proceed as with the near fore and hind.

9. Stand in front of the horse; compare the eyes, as to whether one is smaller than the other, the sides of the chest, shoulders, knees, fetlocks, and hoofs stand on each side and look diagonally at the hocks to detect spavin.

10. Put up the jugular vein on the near side, look for farcy buds on the neck and the sides of the face and for scabies, feel the submaxillary lymphatic gland for enlargement, examine the membranes of the nostrils for glander ulcer, healthiness or otherwise of color, and polypi, also for nasal discharge or offensive odour. Examine the mouth, the teeth for age, irregular growth, parrot mouth, the tongue, for torn tongue, the sides of the mouth for bit bruise, or offensive odour, the molar teeth for irregularities, poll for poll evil, eye for triangular lid indicative of opthalmia, torn eye lid, warts, weeping, &c. Then placing the animal in a proper light, with a black shade (or hat) look diagonally and straight into the eye, noting opacity or white specks in the cornea, into pupillary opening for torn corpora nigra, lenticular or capsular cataract, glaucoma, parasite, or scar from operations for parasite, and amaurosis; note the color of the membrane of the eye-lid. Proceed to the off side and repeat the inspection. Be careful to examine both sides of the mouth for age.

11. Put a man up, and observe if the horse gives in the loins when being mounted, and if he crouches when starting; if so back and turn him to test for weak loins. Then gallop till fairly blown, if plough or an ascent be available all the better: halt him suddenly and put your ear close to his nostrils, and listen to respiration for roariug, whistling or broken wind, &c., and observe if hurried respirations subside quickly to normal or not.

ARE LONDON POSTMEN OVERWORKED?

(From the *St. Stephen's Review.*)

THERE are no class of men on which the business public are more dependent than on the London postmen. They are entrusted with communications of the highest importance, which rarely, if ever, they fail to deliver promptly. These men as a class are sober, industrious, hard-worked servants. From early morning until late at night, in all weathers, they continue to tramp over and over the same route. They become a part and parcel of the business man's existence. This constant walking and exposure in our changeable climate, often entails rheumatic difficulties, pains and stiffness in the limbs; yet there can be no cessation from the daily routine of their lives; whether suffering or not they are obliged to be at their post. It is said that a greater proportion of the London postmen always keep that famous remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, by them, apply it to the muscles after severe day's work, as a preventative. Others who have received sprains and have been afflicted with severe rheumatic pains, have been promptly cured by the application of this remedy. Mrs. J. Booker, 47 Princes-road, Kennington Cross, London, S.E., the wife of a postman writes:—"I have suffered most agonizing rheumatic pains through my shoulders and the back of my neck for months, many times being unable to obtain any sleep. My husband having heard his fellow-postmen speak very highly of St. Jacobs Oil for sprains and soreness in the limbs, as well as for neuralgia and rheumatism, procured a bottle, the contents of which he applied to the afflicted parts, and the pain departed almost at once, affording me the first good night's sleep I had been able to obtain for many a night. Mr. A. F. Cann, of 31 Swinton-street, Gray's Innroad, London, W.C., writes:—"One morning on my rounds, as postman, I sprained my ankle, and was scarcely able to walk, when I was recommended to use St. Jacobs Oil. Before I had used half the contents of one bottle I was perfectly cured." Mr. H. Newman, 45 Picton-street, Canberwell, London, S.E., postman, says:—"Having suffered from rheumatism in the knee for a period of twelve months, during which time I consulted several physicians and tried many remedies, without receiving any benefit. Being advised to use St. Jacobs Oil, I have much pleasure in saying that it eased the pain directly. I felt it act like an electric battery on me. The contents of one bottle completely cured me, and I can now walk as well as ever. While the postman's 'lot at best is not a happy one,' he is undoubtedly saved much pain and discomfort, which he would otherwise be obliged to endure were it not for the remedy in question."

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

MR. STANLEY A[illegible]

SUPPOSED SAFETY AND E[illegible]

OSMAN DIGNA'S story of [illegible] Pasha has been almost imm[illegible] news of Mr. Stanley himself. [illegible] is given by the *Times'* corresp[illegible]

"Three of Tippoo Tib's mess[illegible] way of Uguha, Ujiji, and Unyany[illegible] bar to-day with letters from Stanle[illegible] 25, 1888. On the previous day a le[illegible] ley, written on Aug. 17 at Bonalya, [illegible] had arrived at Stanley Falls. In thi[illegible] ted that he had left Emi Pasha and S[illegible] fectly well, with rich stores of ivory a[illegible] ties of oxen and food, eighty days previ[illegible] return to Bonalya and fetch stores an[illegible] Emin, and also the remainder of his [illegible] added that he would start again at the [illegible] He and his white companions were quite[illegible] ly supplied. The three messengers of Ti[illegible] in Zanzibar will shortly return to him dire[illegible]

This would bring Emin Pasha's safety up t[illegible] ning of June, and would further refute the [illegible] Casati's murder. On the other hand, it w[illegible] necessarily be inconsistent with the truth o[illegible] Digna's story if the second white traveller wh[illegible] visited Emin and was expected to return were [illegible] Stanley himself. In this case the white prisoner wo[illegible] probably be Casati, and the Khedive's letter would hav[illegible] been taken after its receipt by Emin Pasha, for Mr. [illegible] Stanley could not have returned to Lado from the [illegible] Aruwhimi by October. A few hour, however, after the [illegible] receipt of the Zanzibar telegram the agent of the Eastern Telegraph Company at San Thome, the nearest station to the mouth of the Congo, telegraphed home:—

"Friday, 2 p.m.—I have just received information that Stanley has arrived with Emin Pasha on the Aruwhimi. The news is reliable. Further details follow."

Commenting on this news in a letter to the press, Sir F. de Winton says that, according to further information received by the relief committee, the messages from Mr. Stanley to Tippoo Tib arrived at Stanley Falls on Aug. 27, and the next day he sent six messengers off with orders to travel direct to Zanzibar (these dates are not in exact accordance with the Zanzibar telegram given above). Lieutenant Baert, political officer for the Congo Free State, which has re-established its station at Stanley Falls, and secretary to Tippoo Tib, was just about starting down the Congo on sick leave, and it is he who has brought the news to the west-coast. Sir Francis thinks, however, that there has been an error in the transmission of the message from San Thome, and suggests that the true reading is "from" not "with Emin." Mr. Rose Troup, he adds, does not know the position of Bonalya, but it is suggested that it may be equidistant from Stanley Falls and Yambuya, the former base of operations, and about 150 miles up the Aruwhimi. With regard to the question when intelligences may be expected from Mr. Stanley himself, Sir Francis says:—

"Mr. Stanley would probably arrive at Yambuya, on the Aruwhimi, about the middle of September, and he would then collect the remnant of the expedition left in that neighbourhood in charge of Mr Bonny. This consists of about 120 men and considerable stores of powder, caps, and Remington and Maxim ammunition, which the late Major Barttelot was to have taken on with him, It may, therefore, take another fortnight, or perhaps more, before we can receive direct news, via the Congo, from Mr. Stanley; and until we receive that it is useless to express opinions as to his future movements. He may have brought men down with him from Emin to take back the remainder of the stores for Wadelai; he may return there himself with these stores; or he may collect all his own party together, and following the route from Stanley Falls to Nyangwe, with which he is well acquainted, cross to Ujiji on Lake Tanganika, and so make his own way to Zanzibar. Before leaving Yambuya, in June 1887, he wrote to the committee requesting that a depot of stores, mails, donkeys, &c., might be made for the expedition at Msalala—an old missionary station at the south end of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and these stores were sent by the committee more than a year ago. It is, therefore, not unlikely that Mr. Stanley will make a *detour* to obtain these supplies. Two routes thus remain open for his return (for I do not believe, unless he is forced to do so, that he will return via the Congo), either by Wadelai, which would take about nine months to reach Zanzibar, or via Ujiji and Msalala, which which would take from five to seven months. Assuming that he left about the end of September, about April or May 1889 may see the arrival of the expedition on the east coast."

Sir Francis's view as to the whereabouts of Emin is confirmed by a Brussels telegram from San Thome, which states that Mr Stanley was on Aug 17 at Bonalya, eleven days' march from Stanley Falls, and that after getting the provisions left at Yambuya he intended to rejoin Emin at Lake Victoria.

The safety of Emin Pasha as late as the beginning of June is thus amply confirmed, and some particulars of the spring are given in a letter which has been received at Zanzibar from one of the messengers sent two months ago into the interior. His news is based on information received from Arab traders who left Mahagi, on the north-west shore of the Albert Nyanza, at the end of April. They reported that Mr. Stanley met Emin Pasha at Wadelai about Jan. 20, bringing with him 330 men and plenty of stores, but much exhausted, both himself and his men, from the privations they had endured. According to Reuter summary:—

"The two white officers who accompanied Mr. Stanley were in good health. At the time of his arrival Emin Pasha was, in the main, in a good position, although some of his Egyption officers were grumbling and a certain number of his soldiers had deserted. The Kings of Uganda and Unjoro were still hostile to Emin. A fortnight after Mr. Stanley's arrival Emin Pasha had received by way of Lado a message from the Mahdi, in which the Khalifa announced his intention of subduing to his authority the entire country as far as the Great Lakes. The Mahdi promised Emin Pasha his life and good treatment if he would deliver into the hands of a lieutenant whom the Khalifa would shortly send at the head of faithful troops the town of Wadelai, and the territory which he occupied. The Pasha and Mr. Stanley had not replied to this summons of the Mahdi, and had sent back his Envoy, telling him that Emin Pasha had been intrusted with the care of Wadelai and the Equatorial Province, and before evacuating these territories must wait for the Mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to their possession. Mr. Stanley, immediately on his arrival, had, acting in concert with Emin Pasha, applied himself to restoring order among the troops and in distributing stores and ammunition. As soon as he met Mr. Stanley, Emin Pasha had declared to him that he did not wish to leave Wadelai with him, and that the entire route to the east coast was, moreover, most dangerous on account of the incessant agitation among the tribes and the hostility of M'Wanga. Towards the middle of April news had reached Wadelai that a considerable force of Mahdist troops was approaching towards the Great Lake region and Wadelai. Emin Pasha had given orders for his advanced posts at Dufile, and between that place and Lado, to fall back upon Wadelai, and Mr. Stanley had sent messengers to the Kings of Uganda and Unjoro."

When the traders left Wadelai Mr. Stanley, feeling uneasiness as to his rearguard, was about to send back a detachment to search for them. He was also strenuously urging Emin Pasha to leave Wadelai and to regoin the coast with him. He had sent several messengers with news for Europe of his safe arrival.

THE ARMY.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 24.

THE Queen has approved the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India.:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Major.—Capt. Archibald Mungo Muir. To be Captains.—Lieut. Henry Augustus Carleton, Lieut. William James Knowles Dobbin.

Bengal Medical Establishment. To be Surgeons-Major.—Surgeon James Moorhead, M.D., Surgeon Charles William Owen, C.M.G., C.

...URTON ON SUAKIN.

...N writes to the *Times* :—
...f the dervish invader unsieges
...difficulties of our false position
...minished. We cannot evacuate
...hed slave port, because it would
...upied by rivals or enemies, and our
... with the Egyptian Government
...n it. But occupation under the ex-
...ces means simply a protracted state
..., and troubles will recur at regular
... one party or the other will prefer to

...nce of the Soudanese tribes is most rea-
...ey have a racial and inherited hate and
...e Egyptian and of the Turk, and they will
...t until they rid "Blackland" of them. I
...e same feeling prevalent throughout the So-
...untry, and at Harar, where my greatest dan-
...s of being mistaken for an Osmanli.
...make the game worth the candle we must clear
...kin of its Egyptian clique and re-embark the last
...gyptain soldier *en route* for the Nile valley. I
would not expose British troops to the abominable climate of the Red Sea littoral ; but I think that, after the fighting is fought, the Indian sepoy could resist the exile till such time as we can make peace with the tribes, raise, arm, and discipline a native Soudanese contingent, and settle the country on the firm basis of commerce and friendly intercourse. And note that the sepoy is more feared in Egypt than the British soldier ; the latter has a scornful dislike to shed black blood, whereas the former shows no such weakness.

I see that the "basest of kingdoms"—for such Egypt has become once more—officially objects to the return of Mr. Wylde, and that our authorities have, as usual, admitted the preposterous demand. Mr. Wylde has committed the unpardonable sin of publishing two volumes full of home truths. He has shown up the vile Suakin clique ; he has accounted for our military failures ; he has unsparingly denounced the jobbery and corruption which disgrace our petty district wars. He is loved neither by civil administrators nor by military incapables, and he is the *bete noir* of railroad contractors and others of the same genus. But he has shown us the way out of our difficulties—that is if we choose to adopt the results of his long and extensive experience. But the Soudan question is becoming, like its Eastern kinsfolk, easy enough to be settled, whenever settlement shall become necessary ; and meanwhile it is a permanent malady most profitable to the faculty. Without it what would become of the diplomatists and the host of little nationalities and individuals who delight to fish in troubled waters, and who would starve in the calm of peace and quiet ?

To my countrymen I would say :—"Englishmen, at last be humane. The Soudanese tribes never had any quarrel with you. They knew you only as a folk who came among them to shoot big game. They entertained you hospitably, and they freely lent themselves to all your fads. With indescribable levity you attacked these gallant and noble Negroids, who were doing battle for liberty, for their hearths and homes, and for freedom from the Egyptian tax-gatherer and from the Turkish despoiler. You threw yourselves, unlike your forefathers, who dearly loved fair play, on the stronger side, and you aided in oppressing the weak by a most unholy war. You have cast an indelible blot upon the fair fame of England. With your breech-loading rifles and Gatling guns you attacked these gallant races ; but Allah sometimes defends the right, and you have had more than once to flee before men armed with a miserable spear and a bit of limp leather by way of shield. Your errors were those of ignorance. Do not persist in them now that you have learnt the truth. After dispering the dervishes, seize the earliest opportunity of showing your magnanimity and come to terms with the gallant enemy, upon the express condition that no Egyptian official, civil or military, shall ever pollute the land with his presence. And if this step fail (but it will not fail) to restore peace, you will at least have offered the best atonement for the bloody misdeeds of the past." In advocating this treatment of the Suakin affairs, I presume that the public is no longer blinded about our occupation of Egypt. We entered the country for a purpose which, as all experts know, was perfectly Utopian. We shall not teach the Moslems of the Nile valley our civilization, nor shall we christianize even the Christian Copts. We shall remain among them upon sufferance ; we shall even be welcome, after a fashion, to the fellah so long as we half tax him and abate the nuisance of the Pasha and the Bey and the Greek village usurer. But this means that we must continue there for an indefinite time. The embarkation of the last British soldier will be followed by horrors far surpassing the worst "plagues of Egypt" in the olden days.

AFFAIRS IN ZANZIBAR.

THE SULTAN'S EXECUTIONS.

A TELEGRAM from Zanzibar of the 21st December says :—

Four men and one woman are ordered for execution to-morrow, but it is believed that the execution will not take place, owing to the rumoured remonstrances of the British Consul-General. These executions present a horrible scene. The prisoners are killed in the middle of the fruit market, in the midst of a jeering crowd of all nationalities. Their heads are hacked off, often with a blunt sword, and as the criminals are not blindfolded, one after another is made to witness the death agony of his fellows. A telegram of the 23rd December says :—Owing, as is now known, to the stringent representations of the British Consul-General the Sultan has cancelled the recent order for wholesale executions. An enormous crowd surrounded the Sultan's palace on Saturday morning when the execution of three men and two women was ordered at ten o'clock, and Colonel Euan-Smith was known to have been with the Sultan since 8 o'clock. When the countermanding order was suddenly made known at 8-30 the satisfaction was very great and universal.

The Sultan directs that any future executions necessary in Zanzibar shall take place under an entirely changed procedure, insuring order and respect for public decency. It has been ascertained that many of the 29 prisoners recently sentenced, of whom 21 have now escaped death, had been imprisoned over 10 years, one for 14, and one for 17.

The German ship Leipzig has captured another slave dhow and many Arabs, with 140 slaves.

The German Consul-General is forming a large feed-slave missionary settlement near Dar-es-Salem, but it is difficult to understand how the slaves there can be protected from recapture.

The blockading squadrons capture no arms or ammunition ; which fact proves that the coast population are amply supplied.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed on the 24th :—Yesterday's mails, bringing news up to the 29th of November from Europe, have produced much discussion here, as evidencing the fact that the German public is either entirely misinformed or wilfully blind as regards the true causes of the recent outbreak and as to the only remedies that are practicable. The only idea dwelt on seems to be a resort to force. Now no force is powerful enough to effect anything until the coast population has been conciliated, tranquillized, and reassured. Until the truth regarding past events is faced and acknowledged, it is impossible to form any sort of basis for future successful action. No denials given in Europe regarding established facts and the conduct of the German East African Company's officials can affect the deep-rooted certainty in the native mind as to actual occurrences.

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO AFRICA.

Colonel Euan Smith, the British Consul-General, in a despatch to Lord Salisbury, deals with the question of the import of arms into East Africa, which he regards as of great importance. The trade is at present entirely in the hands of British Indians, and it may be roughly calculated that some 80,000 to 100,000 fire-arms of all descriptions find their way into Africa through the Eastern ports every year, and this supply has been going on for four years. A marked difference in the quality of these arms has now taken place. Formerly, the arms so imported were cheap and worthless weapons, manufactured to last for a maximum period of some two or three years, and after that time becoming useless and worn out. Now, however, arms of precision and breechloading rifles and ammunition are being imported in very large quantities, and are rapidly taking the place of the old flint and muzzle-loading cheap muskets. The price at which these improved arms can be sold at a profit at Zanzibar is extraordinary. First-class Snider rifles, quite as good as new, could lately be bought in Zanzibar at 13s. apiece, and at the present moment any number of Snider carbines could be procured for 9s. to 10s. each. Mr. Mackay is right in saying that the re-armament of the armies of Europe with repeating rifles will flood the Zanzibar market with excellent breechloading rifles of all descriptions that will, in course of time, have been discarded. Unless, therefore, some steps are taken to check this immense import of arms into East Africa, the development and pacification of this great continent will have to be carried out in the face of an enormous population, the majority of whom will probably be well armed with first-class breechloading rifles.

MR. GLADSTONE IN ITALY.

MR. GLADSTONE arrived at Naples on Dec. 22, and met with a warm and enthusiastic reception. The *Daily News* correspondent says :—The carabineers with difficulty kept the students from invading the narrow platform, which was filled from end to end by a crowd which included the representatives of the Prefecture and the municipality, the Rector of the University, and the English residents. Shortly before ten the red lights of the approaching engine were seen, and vociferous cheers greeted the arrival of the train, which passed slowly along the platform to its extreme end. As it did so a medical student sprang on to the step of the carriage, where Mr. Gladstone's venerable head was seen, as, leaning out of the window, hat in hand, he responded to the greetings of those present. He was addressed by the student, who, in the name of his companions, welcomed the illustrious statesman as the friend of Italy and the writer of the celebrated letters which contributed so largely to the redemption of Italy. Shouts of "Viva Gladstone ! Viva Ireland ! Viva England !" greeted this speech, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that after thirty-eight years' absence from Naples he was greatly touched at the enthusiastic reception accorded to him by its authorities and its students for whom he had always entertained a warm affection. He took this opportunity of thanking them for the address sent him in commemoration ...f the tenth anniversary of Victor Emmanuel's ...ath, and for the album presented to him at ...rence. He could not better respond to their ...ctionate reception than by saying, "Viva Napoli ! ... Italia !" Great cheering followed and then ...mendatore Morelli entered the carriage to greet ... Gladstone, who, on alighting, gave his arm to ... Gladstone ; and, taking that of Signor Pallino, ...d to his carriage, which was surrounded by stu-...s with lighted torches. They wished to take out ...horses, but this Mr. Gladstone would not permit. ...nearing the arsenal the carriage-hood was let down, ...d the great statesman, standing bareheaded, his ...hite hair leaming in the soft moonlight, bid farewell to his admirers, after which the horses were put to a sharp trot. On arriving at Posilippo he went for a moment on to the terrace of the villa to enjoy the lovely scene which was lighted by the waning moon of a mild Neapolitan winter's night.

At the Vatican it was not believed that Mr Gladstone intended to ask for an audience of the Pope in order to discuss Irish affairs, the higest authorities there being of opinion that no such discussion could be profitable unless the opinions of the right hon. gentleman on the subject were more akin to those of Lord Salisbury. But, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, Leo XIII. will certainly receive him should he request an audience.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE most recent calculation shows that the strength of the British Army is about 211,000 officers and men, the number being thus about equal to that shown at this time last year, when an increase of 10,000 had just been completed. The cavalry are reckoned at 19,000, the artillery at 35,500, the engineers at 6,700, the foot guards and infantry at 141,200, the Army Service corps at 3,000, the medical staff corps at 2,400, the Colonial corps at 2,500, the ordnance store corps at 700, and the corps of ordnance artificers at 60. Though the local military strength in the dependencies of the Empire is steadily developing, the home Government has still to provide such regular troops as are necessary to garrison the greater part of the British possessions. When Australasia and British North America—the former containing no British troops, and the latter about 1,500—are taken out of the calculation there still remain more than two million square miles to be guarded by the ordinary land forces, which allows a proportion of about one regular soldier to each square mile of home, colonial, and Indian possessions. Of the 211,000 nearly 104,000, are quartered in the British Isles, or 2,000 less than were here a year ago ; and the remaining 107,900 would be insufficient for the garrisons of India and the colonies were the deficiency not made up by local levies, varying in quality from the native troops of India to the lightly trained militia of the minor colonies.

In India, Sir Frederick Roberts has now about 74,500 European regular troops under his command, the increase of some 2,500 from last year being due to the necessity of providing for Burma. The Bengal command always contains the larger portion of the British garrisons, and according to the last calculation there were in the Presidency and dependencies over 47,000 officers and men, 6,300 horses, and 174 field guns, representing six regiments of cavalry, 53 batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and 33 battalions of infantry. In the Bombay command there were nearly 11,000 of all ranks, 2,000 horses, and 78 guns, the composition of the force being a small detachment of cavalry (the 5th Lancers were then on their way out), 20 batteries of artillery, a company of engineers, and eight battalions of infantry ; a small portion of these troops were at Aden. Madras, which includes the ordinary Burma establishment as distinct from the Upper Burma force, accounts for 13,000 men, with 2,400 horses and 66 guns, in two cavalry regiments, 14 batteries of artillery, an engineer company, and nine infantry battalions. The Upper Burma force, much reduced from the Burma field force of last year, numbers a little over 3,000, in one mountain battery and three infantry battalions.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I steamer Chupra, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Ballasore, in bal last.

THE P and O steamer Teheran, 1,670 tons, Captain C. D. Sams, arrived in Bombay on Sunday night laden with teakwood from Mou lmein.

THE British India steamer Chilka, Captain J Anderson, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, laden with timber from Moulmen. (January 1.)

THE s s Strathearn, 1,859 tons, Captain L White, cleared yesterday for London, with a general cargo and Captain H S Bone, and Mr Joust, as passengers.

THE s.s. Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J. Mathews, from Newcastle (Dec. 14), arrived in port on Sunday last with a cargo of 3,850 tons, coals. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE Bombay and Persian S N Co's steamer Henry Balckow, Captain C Doert, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and opium and also 55 deck passengers.

THE British steamer Cousins Artio,b 1,646, tons, Captain H. Taarvig, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last with a cargo of 2,550 tons, coals from Shields (Dec, 4). She is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Company.

THE British India steamer Patna, 1,796 tons, Captain F Icely, arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following cabin eight and deck passengers :—Messrs Premba, B C Leichmore, F C Leichmore and Mrs Cook.

THE British steamer Amana 2,048 tons, Captain G. Kilvgour, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, laden with a cargo of 3,627 tons coals, from Penarth and Mr. and Mrs. Holdsworth and three children, as passengers. She is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Company

THE British India steamer Kharagola, Captain R M Gimblet, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Karachi and the coast ports with a general cargo and the following cabin and 355 deck passengers :—Mrs Duperier, and two children, Captain Duperier, Lieutenant Walker and Deputy Surgeon-General Cates.

THE Anchor line steamer Arabia, Captain J Laird, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Leach and Mr Astrandes, for Suez, Mr C H Ross, Captain, Mrs and Miss Kellie and infant, Captains Crowder and R H Harny, Colonel Crowdy and Mr Adam, for Marseilles.

THE following is a list of passengers per Anchor Line steamer Asia, Captain Wm. Russell, which left Liverpool on the 16th Dec. 1888, touching at Gibraltar, Port Said and Suez, and arrived yesterday :—Rev. P M and Mrs Buck, Master and Miss Buck and 2 children, Miss A H Demmon, Rev S. B. Fairbank, Mr and Mrs A P Gould, Mrs. and Miss. Handcock, Major A E C Kaye, Mrs E Moore and infant, Mr T A Simpson, Mr C A Simpson, Rev John Traill, and Miss J S Wilson.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2311	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	J. R. Kewley ...	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba	1372	Agnew.....	L	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Europa	1492	R. Jones.....	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Tanjore	..	.....	O	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
„ Ursa.....	1796	Phippen	P	C. Eduljee.
„ Strathearn..	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Sirdhana ..	2055	R. D. Dougherty	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Recta	1912	Lowe	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Mameluke...	1750	Reid	3	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Shannon....	2017	C. R. Edwards...	5	P. & O. Co.
„ M. Teresa..	2011	Kossovich	7	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ Imperator ..	2441	C. Bechtinger ..	8	A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
„ M. Hall	2182	A. Buck	14	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
13	Amana (s)	Kilgour	Penarth, Dec 13.
	Teheran (s)	Sams.....	Moulmein.
14	Asia (s)	Russell	Liverpool, Dec 15.
	Karagola (s).....	Gimblett....	Karachi and Coast.
	Henry Balkow (s).	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	Junning	Moulmein.
	Patna (s)	Icely	Calcutta, Dec 23.
	Moscow (s)	Barclay	Leith, Dec 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Gwalior (s)	Nantes.....	Singapore & Hong-kong.
14	Arabia (s)	Laird	Marseilles.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson ..	Balasore.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Asia, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.
„ Indrani, for Liverpool.
„ Maria Teresa, for China, &c.
„ Kharagola, for Karachi and Coast ports.
„ Tanjore, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.
„ Baghdad, for Aden, Zanzibar, &c.
„ Kt. Errant, for Marseilles.
„ King Arthur, for the Persian Gulf.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Poignaud, Major, Royal Canadians, from leave, from Poona.
Killie, Captain, R E, on leave, from Jhansi.

JANUARY 13.

Oliver, Captain, Middlesex Regt, on duty, from England.
Hemming, Lieut, R E, on duty, from England.
Lockhart, Col, R A, from Aden.
Stack, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Bombay Lancers, on language leave, from Neemuch.
Dunsterville, Captain, R A, from inspection duty, from Northern Dist.
Vyvyan, Lt-Col, 40th Bengal L I, to rejoin, from England.
Lowdell, Surgeon, Bombay, from furlough, from Europe.
Allan, Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay, from leave, from England.

JANUARY 14.

Mitchell, Vety Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Poona.
MacDonald, Surgeon-Major, Bengal, from furlough, from England.
Barclay, Surgeon Major, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Harvey, Lieut, Col, RE, on special duty, from Lahore.
Cates, Dy-Surgon Genl, Bombay, from duty, from Bhuj.
Duperier, Captain, R E, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Lockhart, Colonel, R A, to Secunderabad.
Mitchell, Vety Surgeon, Bombay, to Poona.
Poignaud, Major, Royal Canadian, to join, to Calcutta.
Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, from leave, to Mhow.
Kellie, Captain, R E, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 15, 1889.

1. The Proficiency class will be held this evening at the Volunteer Club at 6 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "F." Company this day and Wednesday, 16th to 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at St. Mary's College, and on every alternate Wednesday until further notice.

3. The new system of attack formation will be practised on Saturday next. All available are requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified :—

5. There will be drill on the Kennedy Sea Face for Recruits this morning at 7 a.m. Uniform swords and carbines.

6. There will be parade for all members of the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, 17th instant, at 7 a.m. in field drill order.

By Order,
E. E. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—500 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co ; 44 bales wool, R Amerchand ; 501 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co ; 600 bales cotton, F H Moore and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabollums, D Sassoon and Co ; 90 cwts cloves, F Gcdhoo.
Europa s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co : 80 bales hemp, A M Saiwalla ; 1,578 cwts myrabolums, G Damoder ; 16 bales hemp, D Lowji ; 300 bales cotton, G Nensey ; 600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 45 bales wool, K Khooshall ; 350 bales cotton, Waste, L MacLaren ; 55 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Indrani s—6,000 cwts bone meal, Lyon and Co.
Asia s—10,600 cwts bone meal, E Carimbhai.

FOR LONDON.

Strathearn s—27 cwts deer horns, J M Remtoola ; 75 ginger, W Gangji ; 4 bales skins, E Lallji ; 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 25 cwts gum, M Ludha ; 115 cwts olibanum, M Khanbhai ; 54 cwts ginger, D Bhimji ; 120 cwts cloves, J Lallji.
Clan Sinclair s,—400 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 15 bales hides, A M Saiwalla, ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craeg and Co ; 50 ewts gum, T Khetsee : 90 cwts ginger, S Ramji,

FOR HULL.

Kovno s—6,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 5,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanji.
Mameluke s—1,452 cwts bone meal, M Nathoo ; 1,000 cwts cotton seed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 5,200 cwts cotton seed, and 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 3,999 cwts linseed Moir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kovno s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of St John s—7,998 cwts rapeseed, 621 cwts poppy-seed, Ralli Bros ; 365 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld ; 460 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, 6.400 cwts rapeseed, Lyon, and Co ; 100 bales cotton, 50 bales twist waste, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Methley Hall s—660 cwts linseed, 144 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros ; 400 cwts myrabolums, 9,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros 1,950 bales cotton, 660 cwts linseed, 144 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, 3,999 cwts rapeseed, and 8,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Europa s,—6,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 700 cwts gingelly seed, 12,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 500 bales cotton T. H. Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s,—110 bales cottcn, The Bombay Co. Ld.; 1,294 cwts myrabolums, W. Gurtler ; 355 bales cotten, Ritchid, Stewart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W. Bell and Co ; 220 bales, cotton, K. Nixon and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glass and Co ; 66 bales cotton, Beyts, Craig and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.
Perim s,—965 cwt myrabolums, W. Gurtler ; 440 bales cotton, T. H. Moore and Co ; 220 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Beyts Craig and Co ; 715 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—1,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixen Co.
Perim s—160 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Maria Teresa s—25 bales twist, F C Nathubhai.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Maria Teresa s—150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

M Teresa s—25 bales twist, F Sands and Co ; 50 bales twist, G Cotton and Co ; 95 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 500 cwts onions, A Moosa ; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 194 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 370 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales cotton, D Dwarkabux.

FOR SHANGHAI.

M Teresa s—86 bales twist, D M Potel Sons and Co ; 106 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 10 bales piece-goods, T Moolji.

FOR PENANG.

M Teresa s—900 bags wheat flour, the Bo Flour Mills ; 43 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

THE CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY'S BOUTELLEAU & CO.'S BRANDY.

Qualities are denoted by daggers 1 to 6 on the neck of bottle,

and all have this label with autograph of the makers.

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY TO ALL OTHERS.

Orders filled through regular dealers or direct by the SOLE AGENTS,
H. BALLANTINE & CO.,
11, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
Trade ▲ Mark
Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE
Trade ◆ Mark
Green Diamond.
In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their ▲ Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.
Trade ◆ Mark
Chocolate Diamond.
This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from
MESSRS. LYON & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; By W. MORRISON, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH
A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.
In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.
The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.
By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

The LANCASTER VERANDAH BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.
In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL CURTAINS
A Charming Novelty. Handsome Patterns. & Chaste Designs in Gold.
A New Material, quite unique for the purpose. Clean—Healthy—Does not harbour Dust—Drapes well.
Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders ; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38. 45. and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

The LANCASTER LINOLEUM
THE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. ALL NEW DESIGNS.
Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.
Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.
Can be obtained from Upholsterers, Drapers, and Storekeepers—Everywhere.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.
For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.
PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.
Mrs. LANGTRY writes :—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

H. J. M. MELLOR,
MAKER OF
CIRCULAR HOSIERY MACHINERY
MACHINES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
STOCKINETTE CLOTHS.
Winding Engines, &c.
LOWER BROWN STREET. LEICESTER.

S. & H. HARRIS'S
HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THOUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.
EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.
POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory : 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—
Lea & Perrins
without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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NOTICES.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 402, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or salivation. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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WHOLESALE.—J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir** and **Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**

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SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

VERITABLES GRAINS de Santé du Docteur FRANCK

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC** 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

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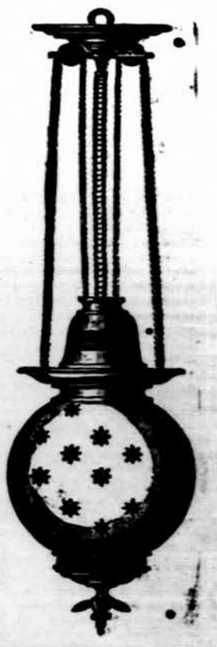

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THESE Saddles are similar to the Military Regulation Saddles (illustrated above) combining all the advantages of the latter with the addition of being extra light (though *very* strong) and cheap.

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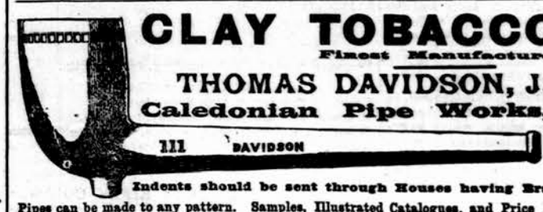

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Indents should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

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The Peckover Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 1 lbs. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not whitened with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure fast dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the lb. is.

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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

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ARE universally ad to be worth a G a Box for Bilious and vous Disorders, suc Wind and Pain in Stomach, Sick Hea Giddiness, Fulness, Sw after Meals, Dizziness Drowsiness, Cold Ch Flushings of Heat, Loss Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

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